The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,081—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY. JUNE 15, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

ALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

re the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
7 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS or superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

EPARTURES FOR EUROPE 1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th June.
P. SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd ,,
L. SHANNON	1129	950	E. Crewe	30th ,,
P. ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
P. SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st ,,
L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
P. ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

he Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ralter, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No ssengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from ndisi to London by the Mail route can be ained, and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Ex- ss."

eavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at agon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon previous day.
Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only d-packages will be received.
he attention of passengers is called to the importance of ing their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* an and Vancouver.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

eamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, eying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers Australia tranship at Colombo :—
28th June. 12th July. 26th July.
addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for a and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at port or ports.
r further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ombay, 23rd May, 1893.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
E AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PHITRITE	..B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
IESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and INDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
NDOBONA	P. Morea	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE	...Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

EAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
y either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	....Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	....Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras nd Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 23rd Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8th, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. oked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS ND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 21st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons RANGOON TEAK in SQUARED LOGS, 30 feet by 15 by 12 inches, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in direct accordance with the specification and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 300, be lodged at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, June 8, 1893.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(Established 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS
OF
SCIENTIFIC REQUISITES.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
Special Quotations to Large Consumers.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S "Taste, Fit & Finish."
The Choice of Materials
Produced This Season :— **DRESS.**
A SPECIAL SELECTION FOR THE RAINS.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS." "LOW PRICES."

Dress Suits .....from Rs. 75
Visiting Suits .....from Rs. 60
Lounge Suits ..... from Rs. 35

Our "Specialite."—Riding Breeches and Gaiters.

HOAR & CO., {The House for "New Goods."} **BOMBAY.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 0
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES
Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES
Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

WALL CLOCKS.
SUITABLE FOR GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, OFFICES, HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

English 8-day gendulum Timepiece, 12 in. dial, bold figures, plate glass front, plain polished mahogany case	Rs.	55
English 8-day Clock, bell on top, otherwise identical in appearance	,,	90
Do. do. Timepiece, 14 inch dial	,,	80
An 8-day Timepiece, 24in. dial, plate glass front and plain mahogany moulding	,,	240
A similar Timepiece, winding at the back, as well as in front and suitable for a mill, a factory, a gateway, or as a public clock	,,	290
An 8-day Clock, otherwise identical	,,	390

All the above English Clocks have pendulums, chains and fusees. We need hardly say they are very superior articles, and the best that can be made.

Also exactly the same in appearance, English 8-day lever Timepiece, 12 in. dial, with seconds hand, a perfect timekeeper	Rs.	90
Anglo-American 8-day lever Timepiece, in mahogany case, 12 in. dial, bold figures, plate glass front	,,	48
Anglo-American 8-day Clock, otherwise identical with the above, bell internally	,,	60
American octagonal 8-day Clock, 10 in. dial, with lever escapement, wooden case	,,	28
American octagonal 8-day Clock, with pendulum, 12 in. dial, wooden case	,,	25
American octagonal 8-day Clock, 12 in. dial, wooden case	,,	30
American 8-day circular pendulum Timepiece	,,	22
American 8-day circular pendulum Clock	,,	25

N.B.—Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Timepieces. This distinction applies throughout the Clock descriptions.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."
Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH.
Of Genuine value in removing entirely Pimple Tan Freckles, Sunburn and other Blemishes of the Skin. Re. 1-4.

LAVIN'S LICE LOTION.
Found very effective in destroying Lice or Pediculi from the Hair. Re. 1-4.

BENSON'S VOCAL SALTS.
The peculiar effect of the Salt is, when respired, in relieving Hoarseness and improving the voice as a Smelling Salt. Its action is wonderful in benefitting.

MOSQUITO LOTION.
The Lotion is used with perfect success in Preventing Mosquitto and Insects Biting. As. 12.

23, HUMMUM ST., {MADON, SONS & CO.,} FORT, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
Mess Purveyors, Wines, and General Merchants. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No 334 OF 1893.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MADHAWRAM BALDEVDAS....................Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Property advertised FOR SALE, herein situate at Victoria Road, Mazagon, being Lot No. 1, will be SOLD THIS DAY, at 4 P. M., by Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay. —Dated this 15th day of June 1893.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Open to Residents of Bombay, all India, and Burmah.
Yearly Subscriptions inclusive of Postage.
FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

Home Weekly Newspapers.	Class A. Rs.	a.	Class B. Rs.	a.	Class C. Rs.	a.
Athenæum	15	8	13	8	10	0
British Medical Journal	30	0	26	0	20	0
Catholic Times	10	0	8	8	7	0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	12	0	10	8	8	8
Engineer	36	0	31	8	24	0
Engineering	36	0	31	8	24	0
English Mechanic and World of Science	14	0	12	0	9	0
Field	36	0	31	8	24	0
Funny Folks	8	0	7	0	6	0
Fair Play	17	0	15	0	8	0
*Graphic	28	0	24	8	17	0
Home News	26	0	23	0	15	0
*Illustrated London News	28	0	24	8	17	0
*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	27	0	23	0	15	0
Lancet	34	0	32	0	26	0
London Figaro	8	0	7	0	6	0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34	0	29	0	24	0
Overland Mail	26	0	23	0	15	0
Pall Mall Budget	32	0	28	0	20	0
Public Opinion	14	0	12	0	9	0
*Punch	15	0	13	0	10	0
St. James's Budget	26	0	23	0	15	0
Saturday Review	26	0	23	0	16	0
Scientific American	18	0	16	0	12	0
Do. do. Supplement	20	0	18	0	13	0
*Truth	27	0	24	0	16	0
Tablet (Catholic)	24	0	21	0	15	0
Times (Weekly Edition)	13	0	11	0	9	0
Tit-Bits	8	0	7	0	6	0
*Vanity Fair	27	0	24	0	16	0
*World	27	0	24	0	16	0
Weekly Register	17	0	15	0	10	0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are posted on Thursday following the arrival of the English Mail, *i. e.*, about 3 or 4 days after receipt.

Papers under Class C are posted on Monday after Class B, *i. e.*, 8 days after arrival of the Mail.

The above YEARLY subscriptions can be paid in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.

Subscription must date from the first issues of the month and be paid in ADVANCE.

The Library has made arrangements to book subscribers—

For 5,000 Bombay and Up-country Anglo-Indian Dailies; for 10,000 Home Weeklies; and 10,000 Monthly Periodicals.

The Library at present supplies its constituents with 1,000 copies of Bombay and Up-country Dailies, 2,500 Home Weeklies, and 3,500 Monthly Periodicals.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS 5,200.

N.B.—The above Newspapers are posted promptly and regularly to any address in India and Burmah, and become the property of Subscribers.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star..............................Rs. 32 per doz.
Two " Liqueur ...... " 34 "
Three " do. ...... " 36 "
Five " do. ...... " 40 "
Five " Special do. ...... " 42 "

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star..............................Rs. 28 per doz.
Three " .... " 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£833,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—
2 cases white nainsooks.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
2 bales coloured blankets.
1 case Turkey red saries.
2 cases 48 pieces Tennis flannel, 28 inches.
On account and at the risk of Moosa Hajee Soomar—
S H M 25—15 pieces twilled worsted cloth, 56 inches.
On account of Hajee Adum Latiff—
1 case accordians.
On account of Hajee Ebrahim Fukir Mohmed.
1 case trays.
1 " drums.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 15, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co.

FRESH Consignments to hand of MESSRS. BRUCE & COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SOUPS, BEEF ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c. :—

MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each
GRAVE SOUP " " " " "
JULIENNE " " " " " "
KIDNEY " " " " " "
CONSOMME " " " " " "
BEEF PUREE " " " " " "
TOMATO " " " " " "
CRESSY " " " " " "
PALESTINE " " " " " "
VERMICELLI " " " " " "
BEEF TEA " " " " " "
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick) " " " " " "
ESSENCE OF BEEF—
at Rs. 7-4 per doz. Tins of 2 oz each.
" " " 10-8 " " 4 "
" " " 16-4 " " 8 "
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA—
at Rs. 10 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 16-8 " " 4 "
POTTED BEEF—
at Rs. 8-8 per doz. Tins of 8 oz each.

Special terms to large buyers.

EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Mess[illegible] is's and Harvey's Gun Powder and [illegible]sting Powder.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

HODGART'S PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preferen[ce] shown for STANDARD POLICIES h[as] been very marked; the NEW BUSINE[SS] having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assure[d] PER ANNUM—a result maintained uni[n]terruptedly for so long a period by N[O] OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUS[I]NESS of 1892 was the largest in the Histo[ry] of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITION[S] LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANC[E] BUSINESS can be obtained on application

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAG[ES] OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFIC[E]

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger prop[or]tion of Funds to the Assurances [in] force than any other Life Of[fice] doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonu[ses] than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annual[ly] and can be taken in reduction [of] Premium, or added to the S[um] Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full va[lue] of every Premium paid, the inter[est] on the Society's Investments bei[ng] sufficient to pay all expenses, [in]cluding Dividend to Sharehold[ers] nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Dea[th]
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusiv[e] Reserve F[und]
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,0[00]
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,0[00]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,0[00]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,[000]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,[000]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,[000]
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,[000]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,[000]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,[000]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,[000]

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,[000]
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,[000]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,[000]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,[000]
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,[000]
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,[000]

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the abov[e] Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who ca[n] offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABL[E] TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtain[ed] on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, a[nd] an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk [of] losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure [to] be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your li[fe] send for Prospectus and all particulars of t[he] different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assura[nce] Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7
At age 25	do.	"	8	5
At age 30	do.	"	9	7
At age 35	do.	"	10	14
At age 40	do.	"	12	11
At age 45	do.	"	15	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONAT[E] RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year['s] payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policie[s] and every modern improvement in Life Assuran[ce] granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and a[ny] further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bomba[y]
or any Local Agent throughout India.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, publishe[d] Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the informati[on] of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orde[rs] &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of posta[ge] English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8)
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2?5xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	50?	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	733
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3?	660xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 25	68)
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5?	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	845
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x1
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	530
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50)	100	100	12p.c.g.d	10?
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	13)
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	550	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	270
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'I	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	00F'Z	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'I	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	27)
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	315
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1?	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	... 75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	180	Rs. 100	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	97
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no s
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865x1
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1?
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19)
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6)
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	1)
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-2	"
Do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do.	"	25-11	
Bombay do.	"	25-10	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4	
Do. Drazons	"	16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Women's Memorial to Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Tata's House, 5 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ludwig (schr), for Port Natal; Malwa (s), China; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Clan Alpine (s), Coconada.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati entered the dock, on Tuesday, and the s. s. Alboin and Hoseinee yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8 a.m., to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJ.—Gopal Lall Kalliandass, a Maharaj, with twenty-five followers, carrying two swords and one gun, arrived at 6 a. m., yesterday, at the Grant Road Railway station, and has taken up his residence, at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane.

BURGLARY.—Gajardhir Gassee, a *purdesee* mill-hand, employed in the David Sassoon Mill, and residing on the first storey of a chawl, at Mount Road, reports to the police that during his absence from home on the night of the 13th instant, some person entered his room by wrenching the staple off the door and stole a box, containing gold ornaments and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 66.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES, &c.—Hormusji Sorabji Moos, residing at Chickal Wady, reports to the police, that he dropped from his coat pocket, a bundle of currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 410, somewhere between Khoja Moholla, Prince's Dock, and Khetwady.—Chottalal Kisandas, residing at Kalbadevie Road, reports the loss of a leather purse, containing a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 60, one currency note for Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 in cash, somewhere between the Fort and his residence, on Sunday, the 11th instant.

THEFT BY PATHANS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent McDermott placed Deelrukh Amirkhan and two other Pathans before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel, one currency note for Rs. 10, Rs. 10 in cash, a wooden box, and some table knives, of the collective value of Rs. 47, belonging to Mr. Loveji Cursetji Wadia, residing at Parel. On the night of Sunday last, the accused, after having stolen the property from the complainant's house, were going along the Grant Road, when they were arrested on suspicion, by Superintendent McDermott, with the stolen articles in their possession. The case was remanded until to-morrow, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries of the accused persons.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes brought up on remand, and charged Hassan Mahomed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stabbing Rehamatbi, a Mahomedan woman, with a knife. On the 27th ultimo, the prosecutrix went to the complainant's house to demand the rent due by him to her brother-in-law, who had let a room to the accused. Hassan, who had already made preparation to leave the house, refused to pay the rent, and an altercation took place between him and Rehamatbi, and in the struggle that ensued the accused stabbed her on the left side of her breast with a knife inflicting a serious wound. Rehamatbi fainted from loss of blood, and was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained for a fortnight, in consequence of the injuries inflicted on her by the accused, Hassan, who absconded; but three days after the occurrence he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate, in passing sentence upon the accused, observed that the accused was quite unjustified in stabbing the prosecutrix, even if she had given him provocation. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Magistrate committed the accused to jail for a period of ten months.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—On the morning of the 5th instant, Adum Kader, an old Mahomedan, went to a policeman and complained to him that his house had been broken open, on the previous night, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash and currency note, of the collective value of Rs. 1,011, stolen from his room. The policeman took Adum to Inspector McCormack, before whom he made a similar statement which was reduced to writing. The police enquiry resulted in the discovery of the fact that before he made the complaint, Hassan had removed a wooden box to his son's shop. The police proceeded to the shop and discovered the box, which was opened in the presence of a *punch*, and property, valued at Rs. 596, was found therein. Hassan then told the Inspector that he had made a false complaint, and begged to be forgiven. The Inspector applied for and obtained a summons from Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, against Hassan, for making a false complaint to the police. The case came on for hearing yesterday, when Mr. Devrukhakar, pleader, who defended the accused, submitted that the intention of the accused to injure a third party by making a false complaint ought to be proved to bring the case under Section 182 of the Penal Code. That important element was wanting in the case, and he asked the Magistrate to discharge the accused. The Magistrate saw no reason to doubt the evidence adduced before the Court. Mr. Cooper said that a decision of the Calcutta Court was in favour of the accused, if he had not made a false complaint against anybody with the intention of injuring him. But a recent decision of the Allahabad Court was against the accused. Looking to all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions for a Roman Catholic Chapel (received through Mr. E. F. Nicholson).	1,091	0	0
Contribution for a mosque—Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.	1,000	0	0
Subscriptions collected by Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas for the purchase of idols	470	0	0
Contributions received for a Hindu Temple—Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas Jagjivandas	110	0	0
Mr. Jamnadas Lalubbai	100	0	0
Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar	86	0	0
Mr. Shankarprasad Hariprasad Desai	50	0	0
Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo	25	0	0
Mr. Narotamdas Venidas	25	0	0
Mr. Vasudeo Parshram	25	0	0
Other sundry receipts by sale of grass, &c.	125	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged....Rs.	1,16,592	9	2
Grand Total......Rs.	1,19,699	9	2

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (88th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions for a Roman Catholic Chapel (received through Mr. E. F. Nicholson)	1,091	0	0
Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co. (for a mosque)	1,000	0	0
Subscriptions collected by Mr Harkisondas Narotamdas for the purchase of idols	470	0	0
For a Hindu temple—			
Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas Jagjivandas	110	0	0
Mr. Jamnadas Lalubhai	100	0	0
Mr. Vajeshankar Govrishankar	86	0	0
Mr. Shankarprasad Hariprasad Desai	50	0	0
Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo	25	0	0
Mr. Narotamdas Venidas	25	0	0
Mr. Vasudeo Parshram	25	0	0
Other sundry receipts by sale of grass &c.	125	0	0
Total...Rs.	3,107	0	0
Subscriptions already promised...Rs.	1,16,992	9	2
Grand Total...Rs.	1,20,099	9	2

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th June 1893.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A GHARRYWALLA.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Khundoo Gungajee, a victoria-driver, charged Mr. Henry J. R. Hemming, a solicitor, with having, on the 29th March, caused grievous hurt to him by pushing him down a flight of steps, and thereby causing a fracture of his leg.

Ladu Ramchander, a mallee in the service of Mr. Hemming, said that he was present when the fracture took place, he went near the complainant when he was crying. He did not know what took place before that; he was standing in the garden when the *gharry* drove in. The saheb alighted from the gharry, and the complainant was paid some money by the butler. The complainant wanted more. The saheb came out, and asked him to produce the book. He did not see the book being produced. He could not see what was going on, but he could hear what was being said at the time.

The Magistrate: Where were you at the time?—I could see the carriage but could not see the steps.

The Magistrate: Why? What was there between you and the steps?—Some plants and a wall.

At the request of the Magistrate Mr. Hemming made a rough sketch plan of the scene of the alleged assault, showing the relative positions of the witness and the steps.

Witness continuing said that he was standing near the steps leading to the coach-house. He heard his master and the complainant talking. He could not say where the gharrywalla was standing. He heard the voice of the gharrywalla coming from the place where the gharry was; and his master's voice from the top of the steps. He did not hear his master say anything about the buckle. His master was then speaking Hindustani. There was no more talking; witness only heard his master ask for the book. After that he heard the complainant cry out "mello, mello?" (I am dying.) Witness went up to the place and found complainant lying near the steps on the ground, the saheb was not there at the time. He was in his room. Witness went to call his master. Witness went upstairs to the third floor, and informed his master that the gharrywalla's leg had been broken. The saheb at once came down with the witness and put the complainant into the gharry. The saheb then went to the doctor's.

The Magistrate: What doctor?—Dr. Barry.

The Magistrate: Who drove witness' gharry?—The other man.

The witness continuing said the doctor bandaged the complainant's leg. The man was then removed to the J. J. Hospital. Witness went there, but did not see the saheb there. Next day the police had come to witness' place, and witness told the same thing to the police that he stated to the court.

The Magistrate: Which police officers had come to you?

Witness: I can't say.

Mr. McDermott: Inspector Saunderson and myself were there, and he made the statement in the presence of his master.

Mr. Hemming: In the presence of my sister too.

Witness further said that when the complainant refused to accept the fare offered to him by the butler, the latter went away.

The Magistrate (to Mr. McDermott): Is this the same statement that he made before you, or is there any material defference?

Mr. McDermott did not wish to say anything prejudicial to the accused, but that there was one very material difference in one portion of the statement. The Superintendent called the witness in the presence of his master.

Mr. Hemming: It was I who called him.

Mr. McDermott: I asked Mr. Hemming to call him.

Mr. Hemming: I called him myself.

Mr. McDermott: I asked him if he had seen the complainant and I also asked him to state where his master was standing at the time, and he said at the top of the step. He pointed out the place.

The Magistrate (to the witness): When the police asked you to point out the place where your master was, did you point out the top of the step?—No, my master was upstairs at the time.

Mr. McDermott: The witness in his statement to the police said that the man used the word *marla* (I am struck) instead of *mella* (I am dying).

Mr. Hemming: It is absolutely untrue that this witness ever said any such thing unless the Superintendent misrepresented the translation to me.

The Magistrate: If he said any such thing it is rather in your favour.

Mr. Hemming: But it is untrue.

The Magistrate: It wont affect you one way or the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming the witness said that when he went up to the complainant he saw him lying down (here witness showed the position by lying down on the floor.) He was in a half sitting position.

Mr. Hemming: Did he say anything to you?—No he only said "I am dying!"

Witness continuing said that he only heard the butler speaks but he did not see him. He did not know what became of the butler after that.

Dhungi Makan, butler of Mr. Hemming, said that he remembered the day on which his master gave him eight annas to pay the gharrywalla. The money was offered, and the complainant refused to accept it. Witness suggested that if he were to speak to his master he might get more. Witness then went up and did not return until the buggywalla was hurt. He came down after finishing his work upstairs, to go into the cook-room. He then saw the complainant lying on the ground. There was nobody before him. The saheb repaired to the scene after he was informed by the mallee. When he went down into the compound he saw the mallee standing near the man.

The Magistrate: Did you go near the man at all?—Yes. When I came out from the cook-room.

The Magistrate: Where was he lying at the time?—The same place that I saw him at first. The saheb had then come down near him.

The Magistrate: What did your master then do?—He sent him to the hospital.

The Magistrate: But you say he was taken into the bungalow?—He was taken into the bungalow to straighten his leg.

The Magistrate: Who did it?—The doctor.

The Magistrate: Who brought the doctor?—The saheb.

The Magistrate: Who was the doctor, Dr. Barry?—Yes.

The Magistrate: The other man said he was taken to Dr. Barry's place?—No he was not. Dr. Barry was sent for.

The Magistrate: He tied up the leg?—Yes.

The Magistrate: And after that?—He was put into the conveyance and taken away to the J. J. Hospital.

The Magistrate: Who went with him?—The *mallee* and the *gharrawalla*.

The Magistrate: You heard nothing of the conversation that passed between your master and the man?—No.

Did you tell your saheb that the man would not accept the fare you offered?—No.

The Magistrate: Is this a similar statement to one the witness made before?

Mr. McDermott: It is entirely a different statement to the one he has made before us. He has stated in his previous statement that the gharrywalla having refused to accept the eight annas there was a dispute between the gharrywalla and his master.

Mr. Hemming: He never said that. It is not true, but we will not ask him about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, the witness said that his master had called him to say what he knew about the case. Witness heard the statement made by the mallee at the time. He could not understand what the police superintendent was speaking to Mr. Hemming. At the time witness gave money to the man Mr. Hemming was so close that he could hear and see everything that passed there.

Mr. McDermott said that the man was, according to the previous statement of the witness, taken into the bungalow and given some whisky.

Mr. Hemming: In spite of the sympathetic Superintendent's statement about the whisky which is untrue, I will ask the witness about it. (To the witness) Did you see whisky given to the man.

Witness: No.

The Magistrate: I suppose you said you gave him some.

Mr. Hemming; I gave him some whisky outside the bungalow, but not within doors. I don't keep any whisky in my house at all.

Mr. McDermott: I only said what Mr. Hemming told me.

Mr. Hemming: The Superintendent's statement is untrue. Had not the Rajabai Tower Case happened, this case would not have happened too.

The Magistrate: What is your name, Mr. Hemming?

Mr. Hemming: I will reserve my observations if your Worship will permit me to do so until I have called witnesses.

The Magistrate: I do not want your observations I want your explanation; you have heard the complainant's statement can you explain how he broke his leg?

Mr. Hemming: I intend to hand in a written statement. Should I make one verbally first?

The Magistrate: Yes, if you like.

Mr. Hemming: I would draw your Worship's attention to the fact I had to write to the newspapers about the unfair reports of the case.

The Magistrate: You are making a speech now. As a solicitor you can make a speech, but as an accused person you must only make a statement. You may reserve your speech till the end.

The Magistrate: Did you hear the man's statement?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Now give your explanation.

Mr. Hemming said: On the morning in question I had gone to Cooria for Volunteer shooting. I had fourteen or sixteen annas small money, and after I returned home somebody reminded me the gharrywalla wanted his fare. I said pay eight annas. I heard the man refuse the eight annas. I went towards him, he was then standing on the top of the steps. I said to the gharrywalla, give me your hand and I poured small coins, ten annas, into it. I expected he would demand ten or twelve annas but he demanded "yek rupia" (one rupee), and returned the ten annas. I said it was a rupee to the Fort and it was a less fare for Byculla. I speak bad Hindustani, but he understood me. He insisted upon having a rupee, and I asked him to produce the book. At the time we were standing on the top of the steps the man went down to the gharry and standing close to it, he said *kitab nahi*. I then said, he would be reported to the police for driving without a book and demanding more than legal fare. He spoke something which I could not understand. I then asked him to bring his badge. All this time I was standing at the top of the steps, my sister standing close to me. The man held the badge upside down. I being short-sighted and at the time not wearing my spectacles I went down to read the number on the badge. I noticed that the number on the badge agreed with the number on the carriage; it was 570. I told him to go to the police if he was not contented with the fare offered to him, I would not pay him any money at all. He turned towards the steps and came up with his right shoulder towards me. I was standing on the fourth or fifth step. He came up to me with his right side towards me and demanded a rupee. I took hold of the sleeve and said "chalao," (go away) I don't think the force used was enough to tear the clothes. Suddenly he turned round and sat down close to the bottom step. He appeared to sit down intentionally and said "am mer jaiga" (I will die). I said *tum merjaiga nai, chalao*. I said, fancy the man sitting down like that or words to that effect. That's all with regard to the accident. The cause of the fracture was I believe either crossing the legs or twisting them, or that he struck his leg with the lowest step as he sat down. I also believe that he sat down intentionally. His weight was on the left leg at the time. It is also possible that it might have been the result of the complainant's turning round suddenly.

The Magistrate: You don't suggest that the fracture was caused after he sat down.

Mr. Hemming: Oh, no.

The Magistrate: The man said you kicked him.

Mr. Hemming: I deny that absolutely. At the time I had a very thin old pair of tennis shoes on. Besides I was not in a position to do so.

The Magistrate: Have you anything more to say?

Mr. Hemming: No, that's all your Worship.

The Magistrate: Do you call any witnesses?

Mr. Hemming: Yes, your Worship.

The Magistrate: I understand you gave the man some money. Of course there is nothing to prevent you from doing so.

Mr. Hemming: Of my own knowledge I cannot say that any money was given to him. Some of my clerks tried to settle the matter, as Mr. Turner and some of my friends wished it. I told the Superintendent that I certainly will not settle the case after the complainant had made that statement.

The Magistrate: I understand you paid Rs. 50 to the complainant.

Mr. Hemming: In all I parted with Rs. 200; but I have no personal knowledge as to who the amount is with.

The Magistrate: Is the amount paid as a compensation?

Mr. Hemming: It was not paid with the intention of admitting the allegations made against me. It was paid out of compassion for the accused, who it was represented to me has a very old blind father. I also paid the money more especially as the Civil Procedure Code defines such payments as acquittals.

The Magistrate: How is it an acquittal.

Mr. Hemming quoted Section 345 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Magistrate: The cases could be compounded with the sanction of the Court.

Mr. Hemming: My point is that it is an acquittal. Otherwise I should not have paid him anything.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that he did not under the circumstances think it necessary to proceed with the case any further. There was, he thought, an altercation between the complainant and Mr. Hemming, but there was no evidence that the man was actually kicked, though his Worship could understand that the accused might have been annoyed at the man's behaviour and might have given him a shove. The most that such a charge could amount to fortunate circumstance that if it had not been for its unleg broken, the case would never have assumed so much importance. The Magistrate believed that the accused was not responsible for that. Mr. Hemming handed over Rs. 200 to the man and his family. His Worship looked upon the payment, and thought the same as an equivalent of a fine and acquitted the accused.

Mr. Hemming: I have evidence to show that the complainant conducted the prosecution only under the pressure from the police.

The Magistrate: The complainant has already stated that he had received money.

Mr. McDermott: The police all along sympathised with Mr. Hemming.

The Magistrate observed that the police had only to do their duty.

Mr. Hemming: I will say nothing more since the case is over, but I don't agree with your Worship in the remark.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE OOKERDA KHETSEY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the revocation of the order in insolvency, saying that 490 of the creditors had signed the trust-deed. His lordship granted the application.

RE SUBAGCHUND DOWLATCHUND.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Hemming, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a rule "nisi" against the insolvent for contempt of court, he having been directed to pay over to the Official Assignee Rs. 1,820, which he had neglected to pay. His lordship granted a rule returnable within a month.

RE THOMAS MURRAY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, remarking that his client had appeared in person at the last court-day and made a similar application, which was refused. His lordship granted the application.

RE ISMAIL ADAT KUTCHEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order for a week.

RE RUTTONSEY HEMRAJ.

Mr. Robertson, for the Official Assignee, moved for the fixing of a day for the examination of the insolvent and certain other witnesses. The application was granted, the examination being fixed for Wednesday next.

RE HAJEE SIDIK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the Official Assignee, moved for the fixing of a day for the examination of Ruskibai and another witness, under Section 36 of the Act. The application was based on the affidavit of Mr. Jamsedjee Furdoonjee, who stated that the insolvent was indebted to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to the extent of Rs. 15,800. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for Wednesday next.

RE NILKANT RAGHOONATH.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, moved absolute the rule "nisi," granted on the 3rd ultimo, requiring the insolvent to show cause why his discharge should not be set aside and his petition re-heard. The learned counsel understood Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, who resided at Rajapur, in the Ratnagiri District; and Mr. Manker asked for an adjournment, as it was difficult for persons to get from that place to Bombay during the rains. Mr. Kapadia offered no objection; and the matter was adjourned till the 19th July.

RE BHIMJEE BHANJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, remarking that all the creditors, except the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, and two others, had signed the composition-deed. His lordship granted an extension for a month.

RE DHUNJEE EBBJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE DAMJEE BHANJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	7	43	7	16	6	87	10	7
Wednesday, June 14	0	42	0	4	0	0	0	6
Total	7	85	7	20	6	87	10	13
Total fall to 14th June to 1892	6	23	5	33	5	77	6	31
Total fall to 14th June to 1891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·769	Calm	8	100·0	73·6	86	1·67	2·07	−1·38
Agra	29·774	N W	8	99·5	80·9	67	...	0·32	−0·22
Cawnpore	29·784	E	4	93·5	77·6	83	..	3·99	...
Allahabad	29·722	E N E	7	90·5	76·8	79	0·01	2·64	+1·73
Jhansi	29·710	S E	6	102·5	82·7	63	..	1·24	+0·14
Jacobabad	29·600	S	6	113·2	89·6	43	...	..	...
Karachi	29·626	W S W	15	95·0	78·7	71	..	...	..
Jeypore	29·731	N E	3	104·3	73·4	80	0·23	0·60	−0·17
Ajmere	29·688	W	6	102·4	84·5	47	..	0·15	−0·10
Deesa	29·666	S W	...	91·3	82·2	61	..	0·07	−0·10
Ahmedabad	29·670	S	2	93·3	81·1	81	..	4·10	..
Bhuj	29·629	S	13	101·1	76·4	72	0·37	0·37	−0·35
Rajkot	29·658	S	10	101·0	78·5	63	...	0·41	−0·27
Veraval	29·652	S S E	15	84·5	80·2	89	0·05	0·05	...
Neemuch	29·702	Calm	5	97·8	76·6	59	0·03	0·72	+0·09
Indore	29·670	S	1	94·5	77·1	73	..	2·78	+0·09
Saugor	29·679	Calm	2	102·9	75·1	67	..	0.46	−0·55
Jubbulpore	29·700	SE	3	98·5	76·6	57	..	1·21	−0·93
Hoshangabad	29·674	E	2	98·9	77·7	61	0·01	1·10	−1·91
Khandwa	29·662	SW	5	101·7	80·3	58	...	0·41	−1·75
Raipur	29·701	E N E	4	98·9	81·0	70	...	0·92	−2·05
Nagpur	29·683	Calm	4	93·8	78·4	72	..	4·35	+0·44
Amraoti	29·672	S S E	3	96·6	76·8	53	...	1·28	−1·55
Akola	29·679	Calm	3	90·9	73·2	79	0·41	1·91	+0·05
Surat	29·687	S	F	91·2	79·6	85	...	0·81	−0·44
Malegaon	29·714	Calm	4	95·4	77·1	83	0·06	1·02	−1·26
Bombay	29·723	S S E	21	85·4	77·1	88	0·20	3·38	−2·31
Poona	29·731	W N W	8	89·0	71·9	74	0·19	2·40	+0·10
Aurangabad	29·714	W S W	4	91·3	73·2	72	...	1·94	...
Sholapur	29·749	W S W	9	92·7	73·0	75	..	2·42	−0·68
Ratnagiri	29·743	S E	4	82·4	75·4	93	3·37	9·00	−5·09
Belgaum	29·775	W	7	76·8	66·8	88	0·06	2·02	−1·17
Goa	29·792	S E	5	82·1	75·4	95	2·71	7·53	...
Karwar	29·800	S W	6	81·7	76·1	92	3·16	7·31	−11·35
Mangalore	29·837	E S E	2	79·3	71·9	95	5·08	15·83	−3·05
Calicut	29·850	E N E	9	80·8	72·1	92	2·44	19·07	+2·09
Cochin	29·831	E	M	82·3	71·6	91	0·87	14·33	+0·17
Bangalore	29·831	S W	15	81·7	66·9	85	..	4·77	+2·94
Secunderabad	29·714	W N W	11	94·2	71·8	80	0·40	3·65	+1·85
Masulipatam	29·687	N N W	8	99·7	76·0	91	0·36	1·49	−0·57
Bellary	29·767	W	9	91·5	72·8	72	0·06	2·93	+2·03
Cuddapah	29·753	S S W	...	97·6	74·8	74	0·36	7·93	+6·26
Madras	29·697	W	9	91·2	78·6	78	0·25	0·81	−0·26
Coimbatore	29·798	S W	10	87·3	68·8	71	...	0·67	−0·23
Trichinopoly	29·761	S W	9	95·0	76·9	68	..	2·53	+1·93
Negapatam	29·744	W	8	91·5	77·7	77	0·20	2·62	+1·35
Colombo	29·851	W	14	85·0	77·0	71	...	9·71	+1·33

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·10; G. T. H.=0·01; St. G. H.=0·00; and C. P.=0·20.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jeypore, a brisk to rapid fall at Indore, Jabalpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpore, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay and also to the westwards of Veraval in the Arabian Sea. The baric gradients are steep in the Madras Presidency and also on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi. Winds are cyclonic on the western side of the Peninsula and also at Raipur and Masulipatam. Elsewhere they are variable. The force has been strong at Bombay, Bangalore, Veraval and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay, 18 at Secunderabad and Bhuj and 12 at Agra, Allahabad and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 15° below the normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Akola, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum from 6° to 12° in defect at Delhi, Allahabad and Jeypore and 5° to 6° in excess at in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad ... temperature 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has creased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary Cuddapah, Negapatam, Karwar, Goa, and Akola, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (5·08"), Ratnagiri (3·37"), Goa (2·74") and Calicut 2·44"), over an inch at Delhi, (1·67"), and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jeypore, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Belgaum, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the disturbance noted in yesterday's report has moved further out to sea in a west-north-westerly direction. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a large depression to the east-north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay where the weather is squally, rainy and very unsettled. This disturbance has caused the weather to become very cloudy in the Madras Presidency, and more or less rain is to be expected there. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal and more rain is to be expected. The baric gradient on and off the West Coast are not so steep to-day and winds will decrease in force. In Ceylon and off the Coromandel Coast strong squally winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing. The weather over nearly the whole country and also in the Bay and the Arabian Sea is more or less unsettled. Rain is likely over the greater part of the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Wednesday observations. The barometer is falling briskly or moderately in the Peninsula, rising elsewhere rapidly in the North West of India. A Cyclonic Storm over the Bay is apparently advancing towards Ganjam or Orissa Coast, and winds strong in the Bay area where they circulate cyclonically. Wind southerly or south, south easterly in the west coast and easterly in Northern India. Rain has fallen over the greater part of the country and amounts heavy in the West Coast where Mangalore reports five Karwar and Ratnagiri over three, Calicut and Mormugao over two inches, elsewhere amounts to moderate or light. The temperature is inclined to fall generally, and except Burma, Sind, and Rajputana the mean is below normal. The average highest maxima is 113° Jacobabad and 111° Montgomery and Multan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th June, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·633
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of wind*	SSE, S, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	6·25
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	3·67
" " year	10·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th June	0·2)

* From midnight to midnight.

BESIDES discontinuing the issue of the double florin, the Mint is now reducing the diameter of the florin in order to guard as far as possible against the confusion between it and the half-crown. The Deputy Master of the Mint says the new coins so far issued have been received with general approval. Specially struck specimen coins are issued to collectors and others.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons Captain S W Walker, sailed yesterday for Coconada, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 597 tons, Commander Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Menezes and 5 children and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Alpine	1334	Walker	Not fixed		F Muir &Co
B	Clio	1513	Wood	H[illegible]	17-6	F Muir &Co
C	Mobile	930	McAdum	J[illegible]	15-6	B&P S N Co
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	[illegible]zibar	20-6	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant	1581	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Abdoola
H	Kendal	1530	Bennett	Havre	17-6	K Nixon &Co
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar		V Ebram
L	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Marmagoa	17-6	Shprd &Co
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychellis		V Ebram
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	17-6	Shprd &Co
O	Wildcraft	1311	Murray	London	18-6	J Mackintosh
P	Taif	898	Young	Mauritius	15-6	H C Joosub
Q	Java	920	Tice	Zanzibar	16-6	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmini..523 Budroo.....Bhownagar .. 17-6 Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Shannon	2?48	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
2	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg		W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2583	Parodi	Genoa	27-6	F Branchi
4	Malwa	1694	Seymour	China	14-6	P & O Co
5	Oriental	2711	Moule	London	16-4	P & O Co
6	R. Head	2913	McCalmont	Amsterdam	15-6	J M Heyn
7	Lawriston	2133	Latta	England	15-6	Graham & Co
8	Gisela	2643	Kossovili	Kobe	21-6	A H Lloyd's
9	Caldy	1939	Lilly	Hamburgh	15-6	K Nixon &Co
10	P. Hunter	3010	Orr	Dunkirk	17-6	J Mackintosh
12	N. Hall	2182	Hood	Liverpool	17-6	E Bates &Co
15	H. Tower	2087		Dunkirk	16-6	F Muir & Co

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Ludwig schr	Aden	Port Natal.
	Malwa s	Corran	China, &c.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Clan Alpine s	Walker	Coconada.

The steamer Manilla began to load yesterday for Genoa, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
9 Bohemia s ....Lindquister...Liverpool, May 5.
10 Nizam s ....Leftwich ....Colombo, May 31.
Canara s ....Alexander ...Moulmein, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Steamers Maharani and Congella; and ship Pendragon Castle.

June 10.—Steamers Booldana and Fallodon Hall; ships Oranasia and Duchess of Edinburgh.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

Netherby Hall s—1,900 cwts linseed cakes, T H Moore and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts jowaree and 14 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 13 bales wool and 18 bales hair, P Damjee; 70 bales wool, J Carras; 50 bales wool, C Vussonjee; 44 bales wool, G Tulsidas; 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental 30 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 45 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 100 cwts gum, J Malsee; 3 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales skins, H M Aba; 3 cases tortoise shells and 1 case moyeteeth, N Mianee; 43 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie; 17 cwts ivory, A Ahmed.

Wildcroft s—3 bales skins, C Hirjeebhoy; 15 cwts turmeric, R Vussonjee; 180 cwts gum, J Malsee; 53 cwts gum, A Chaglane and Co; 5 casks condiments, Treacher and Co; 20 bales skins and hides, E Peeradina; 5 cwts mother-of-pearls shells and 1 cwt fishmaws, H M Jewraj; 4 bales hides, B Ismal.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—4000 cwts soft sugar, F G Hill and Co; 60 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 4000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 275 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 1950 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Aldworth s—650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Verax s—240 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Caldy s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1 case bristles, Glade and Co; 2,383 cwts oil cakes, O Martin and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kendal s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Indrapura s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co.

Port Hunter s—1,230 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—3,001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horsley Tower s—1,749 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—1?,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ramore Head s—15,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Manilla s—1,500 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla—s 15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nuddea s—115 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar & Co.

Wardha s—224 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon & Co; 24 bales twist Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon; 279 cwts sandalwood chips, S N Talati & Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary. For Dismissal, Jurisdiction.

9-93—Mulji and R—Bai Manikore and Sha Bhikhanda Brijalabdas vs Chuggon Purshotam—Little S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

145-93—Pestonji R K—Ebrahim Essub vs Goolam Russool Shaik Boolan—Mirza H K—Part heard.

129-92—Little, S, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Ambaram Bhagwan and another—Bicknell, M and M.

2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Haji Latiff Haji Abdool and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shanaji Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.

206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Permanundas and another vs Vithoo Appaji Gowli and another—In person and Bhaishunker and K.

459-92—Craigie, L and O—Norman C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagardass—Mulji and R.

103-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B, and W and G.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

Mulji and R—For Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVIII of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Luchmidas Dharsey, deceased, Ragunathdas Gopaldas, petitioner.

Long Causes.

333-91—Wadia and G—Pestonji Muncherji Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S

579-91—Edgelow, and G—Maneckchund Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford, B and Co.

62-92—Tyabjee and D—Ayshabai vs Halimabai and others—In person (pauper).

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

216-92—Brown and M—D F Quiny vs Catharina Quiny and others—Bicknell M and M, C W and S—Part heard.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Roughton and B.

442-91—Chitis M and M—Valabhdas Runchordas vs Jamnadas Premji and another—Pestonji R and K.

Long Causes.

676-91—Mansukhlal, D and J—Heeralal Chandraban vs Bijraj Motiram and another—Payne, G and S.

96-93—Bicknell, M and M—Devidass Jeevabhoy vs Amratbai, —Edgelow and G.

51-93—Tyabji and D—Balikhan Himutkhan vs Tulsabai Yankatram and others—Payne, G and S, and Daph and F.

553-91—Nanu and H—The LordReay Manufacturing Co., Ld, Suleman Ahmedji Mamsa—Brown and M.

239-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakursey Govindji and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.

399-92—Turner and H—Haji Kaderdina Haji Vydina vs Haji Dawood Haji Vydina—M N Saklatwala.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

281-92—Roughton and B—Cowasji Byramji Gorewala vs Perozbai and others—Saklatwala M N, R and B, and L S N and B.

Defended New Long Causes

67-93—Ardeshir H and D—Burjorji Ardeshir Bhajiwala and another vs Maneckbai—Nanu and H.

103-93—In person—Nowia Roopa and others vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and Co.

112-93—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Shadashiv Govind Sheth vs Atmaram Govind Sheth—H S Dikshit.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Ghordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Moolji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

118-93—Bicknell M and M—Cursetji Dorabji Ghandy vs Framji Sorabji Bharucha—Ardeshir H and D.

123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramji Sewji vs Soorji Kanji and another—E Wilkin.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

123-92—Chalk W and S—H W Richardson vs F H Kirby—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

600-91—M N Saklatwala—Mahomed Ismael bin Kutboodin vs Moulvi Abdool Kadar Jitekar and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.

513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Casam Allana—Brown and M.

514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Noor Mahomed Haji Valee—Brown and M.

515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Haji Moosa Ooman and others—Crawford, B and C.

131-92—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs Bai Mariamboo and others—Wadia and G.

111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lal Mya and another vs Mariamboo and another.

222-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Chogpal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin.

675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Keserbai vs Canji Furbhut and others—Payne, G and S.

513-93—Mulji and R—Shri Gopalji Lalji Maharaj vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S, N and B.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi and Kulburga Mills Co., Ld.—Framji and M—Edgelow and G and C L and C, For the Bank of Bengal, Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, Petitioner.

Long Causes.

359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.

538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.

567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hargowan—Bhaishunker and K.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla: Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.—Prepared only by PEARSE and Co., are highly digestive, Nowrishing and sustaining. Per lb. Re. 1-4.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RECEIVED PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box, glazed and framed, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE in Frazils of 7, 14 and 21 lbs, at Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is imported direct from Aden, selected by our Agent. Several Tradesmen deceive the public by selling Ceylon Coffee by the name of Mocca, but we guarantee our Mocca Coffee as Genuine one. Our daily Ground Mocca Coffee is of the same berries and could be had at Re 1-4-per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a CLERKSHIP or other employment by an Educated European. Has passed the Matriculation Examination. Willing to take anything that offers—Apply "X. Y. Z." care of this office.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER and some good BANDSMEN. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd Bo. Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

COFFEE!—Try our COFFEE without fear. It can be RETURNED if not APPROVED. Despatch your orders without fear, for you can not be DECEIVED—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane Fort. (opposite Sirdar's Mansions).

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very officacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkera.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temply, [illegible] Chief Guard, S. M. [illegible] it really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONCERT and BALL SEASON.—A large Selection of FANS, direct from Paris, Satin Gauze Feather and other varieties, from Rs. 4-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—It is 50 times more nourishing than extract of meat or similar other Beef Tea. It is a Fluid Beef, and therefore a stimulant and nourishment, combined in the most perfectly digestible form. It contains no injurious property.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the [illegible] Post Office.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.......................... Rs. 26
Six Months.............................. " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................................. Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further advance in the price of Bar Silver, at 38¼d. per oz.; and ½ per cent. in 4 per cent Rupee Securities, at £66½ while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 83¼ cents per oz. with demand Exchange in London unaltered at 4·86½ dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan market were unchanged at 99⅛ and 108⅜, respectivaly. The market rate of discount on Short London Bills was further reduced ⅛ per cent, to 1½ per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced to the same extent, say, to 1⅞ per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was put up 1-16d. to 1s. 2 11-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18.

The London Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday, with Bombay Skins dull, and prices 2d. per lb. lower; and Madras Skins ½d. lower. The total Skins sold was 750,000, out of 770,000 put forward at this sale.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 31-32d. for October-November. Surats were unchanged in value; but Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. higher, at 4 13-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very firm with prices hardening.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent to 8 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 24 points higher, at 8·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season, and those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	5,000	5,800	6,000
Three days' do. ...	11,000	18,000	12,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,880,000	6,957,600	6,809,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures showing the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the month of May are now to hand through Reuter; and, as far as the missions to this Presidency are concerned, they show a falling off in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* of 7¼ million yards, compared with those for April, and of 5¼ million yards as against May last year. In *Printed Cottons*, also, there was last month a material decrease, both as compared with the previous month, and with the corresponding month last year, while in *Coloured Cottons*, although there was a decrease of a million yards from April's shipments, compared with May, 1892, there was a trifling increase. Shipments of *Twist* were 100,000 lbs. heavier than in April, but 50,000 higher than in May last. Taking the total shipments to Bombay for the completed 5 months of the present year, we find that in the chief items of *Plain Cotton* they have been 30 million yards less than during the same period in 1892; shipments of *Coloured Cottons* have been upon about the same scale; but *Printed Cottons* show an increase of two million yards; and *Twist* a diminution of over two million lbs. in the same comparison.

	May 1893.	April 1893.	May 1892.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	20,650,000	27,850,000	25,850,000
Colored Cottons "	3,650,000	4,600,000	3,450,000
Printed Cottons "	5,050,000	7,450,000	6,850,000
Twist ....lbs.	500,000	400,000	550,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	69,400,000	43,850,000	67,100,000
Colored Cottons "	5,000,000	2,300,000	6,600,000
Printed Cottons "	3,100,000	1,700,000	3,800,000
Twist ....lbs.	600,000	250,000	700,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,100,000	6,750,000	5,150,000
Colored Cottons "	1,250,000	1,800,000	550,000
Printed Cottons "	2,200,000	1,950,000	900,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,050,000	1,300,000	400,000

Bombay only—	For 5 months 1893.	For 5 months 1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	152,100,000	182,000,000
Colored Cottons "	22,850,000	22,300,000
Printed Cottons "	39,350,000	37,350,000
Twist ....lbs.	2,450,000	4,550,000

COTTON.—In sympathy with Liverpool and New York prices here have advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy and a much larger business has been done in all, consisting of 500 Bhownugger, at Rs. 199-206; 400 each of Barsee, at Rs. 208; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197-9; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 210; and Kamptee, at Rs. 202; while the Mills have taken 900 bales made up of 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 196¼; 200 Sheagaum, at Rs. 200, and 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 200; Bengals, at Rs. 200; and Nugger, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has become dull in tone, and only a small export business has transpired to-day; but prices of *Pessy* are half an anna higher, at Rs. 4-5-6 for 91 per cent., and Rs. 4-4-6 for 85 per cent.; other kinds being unaltered.

SEEDS have been quiet with transactions upon a moderate scale, and prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............................	12,375	bales.
Wheat.............................	36,349	cwts.
Linseed...........................	17,555	"
Rapeseed..........................	12,304	"
Poppyseed.........................	804	"
Castorseed........................	4,343	"
Rice..............................	3,221	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day. Rates may still be quoted at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, nominal.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 15-16d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which we have heard of a moderate enquiry for near delivery, 1-32d. lower having been quoted for forward business. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3⅛d., at which also we heard of little offering; and though Calcutta came slightly firmer than our rates, and private advices quote Silver ⅛d. per oz. higher in London the business passing here to-day has been limited and the market closed quiet pending the receipt of news about Council allotments, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 2 29-32d. to 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 3d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 3-32 to 1-8d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107½ for Money, and 107 for Account for Fours, and these rates have been maintained throughout the day in a firm market, being also our closing quotations.

SHARES have shown rather more signs of animation, though still very quiet on all lines, and we note an advance of Rs. 30 in Western India Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 20 in National, and Mahalukshmi; and Rs. 2 in Leopold; also, in Press Shares, a decline of Rs. 30 in French; and of Rs. 20 in Khangaum; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mercantile, at our revised quotations. Surat Mill shares are Rs. 20 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Va'entia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Route Saigon-Bangkok right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 15th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 13.

10 p.m. ...	80·3
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.	
6 a.m. ...	78·6
10 a.m. ...	81·2
2 p.m. ...	84·5
4 p.m. ...	81·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORTIMER—June 5, at Subathu, the wife of H W Mortimer, Conductor, Commissariat Department, of a son.
PHILLIPS—June 9, at Narsingpur, C P, the wife of Francis A T Phillips, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STANSFIELD—CAMPBELL—June 8, at All Saints Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Dr Cooper, John Edward Stansfield, of Arcadia, Debra Dun, to Isabel, youngest daughter of Angus Campbell, Logie, Mussoorie.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

IT is disappointing, and even at first sight startling, to find that the twenty-two millions who inhabit the Bombay Presidency, and profit by a University with many colleges and high schools, should turn out only eighty hundred and sixty original works in the year, none of which are like to attain immortality. The figures are to be found in the review and analysis of publications registered in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1892 submitted to Government by the Registrar of Native Publications, Mr. G. M. Sathe. The literary activity of the Presidency did not all find relief in the composing of books; there were 508 periodicals. This literature is polyglot, some of the books being bilingual and a few even trilingual. The confusion of tongues which is characteristic of the Presidency, explains to a certain extent the paucity in the number of original works published. The multiplicity of languages limits the public capable of appreciating any given work; the market being restricted the supply is not stimulated by the demand which might be expected if twenty millions of people spoke one language. Of the total number of books and periodicals only 197 were in English. The rest were in some half-a-dozen of the more modern Vernaculars of Western India, to say nothing of the one work, each published for the first time in this Presidency in Afghan, Burmese, Nepaulese, and Konkani—the Mahrathi dialect spoken in the Portuguese territory of Goa. Of the nineteen Vernaculars, which are a vehicle of printed thought, the two most widely spoken are Gujerati and Mahrathi, and they are nearly on an equality in the number of published works, the former having given birth to four hundred and thirty, and the latter to four hundred and five. Urdu, which comes next on the list numerically, is a long way behind with forty-one. Sindhi has twenty-seven, Hindi less than half that number, and Canarese eleven. The rest of the modern Vernaculars have thirteen publications amongst them. The Registrar remarks upon the fact that the number of books published in Canarese and Sindhi is so small, although education was introduced into Sind and Canara many years ago. The Urdu publications, which are read principally by the Mussulman community, are increasing; but they are not what they ought to be, seeing the large number of the population who speak that language. It is fairly pointed out by Mr. Sathe that Gujerati, in which there is a considerable literary activity, is largely read by the Mahomedans. Besides the Vernaculars, the classical languages are still in use for certain subjects, Sanskrit, as might be expected, taking the lead of Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, and [illegible] in which little was published during the year. Persian is extensively read in the high schools and colleges, but few new works are published in it.

Natives, as well as Europeans, contributed to the not very large number of works published in English. Mr. Tukaram, head draughtsman of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, published a small work on "Modern Indian Architecture" with plates illustrating the characteristics of Hindu and Mahomedan art. Another native, Mr. B. R. Kotwal, published a metrical description of Matheran, which Mr. Sathe recommends as an excellent companion to every visitor to that popular hill station. "The Position of Zoroastrian Women in Remote Antiquity" is a book of antiquarian interest, by D. D. Peshotun Sanjana, in which the writer endeavours to show that European writers are not altogether warranted in affirming that the Eastern civilisation did not recognise the important part played by woman in the moral regeneration of the race. The reviewer, however, has looked in vain for any proof that the position of woman, however high it may have been in ancient Iran, was on a level with that of man, or that the birth of a daughter was as welcome as that of a son to the disciple of Zoroaster. Can it be honestly said that this is the case even in the present day in enlightened Europe? The only biographical publication of the year in English was a "Life of Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P.," and the reviewer regrets that the value of biography is not yet adequately recognised by the writers in the Vernaculars. He recommends that native writers should try their hands by translating biographies of distinguished men into Gujerati. The works produced during the year by English writers were not numerous. The most noticeable were four volumes of "Essays" by Professor M. Macmillan, intended for the guidance and instruction of native students; and the "Model Essays" of Dr. Peterson. Mr. C. E. Biddulph published an interesting volume, embodying the result of his observations and experiences in the Russian Dominions in Central Asia and in Persia. This volume ought to be read as a useful corrective of the Hon'ble G. Curzon's larger work on Persia. Mr. Biddulph sees Eastern countries and Eastern problems from the point of view of an Anglo-Indian official, conversant with such matters, while the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs sees them from the point of view of an English member of Parliament. Mahrathi furnishes more biographies than Gujerati, eleven having been produced in the former language in the year. Eight of these were devoted to the lives of Indian personages, and one to the lives of Native and European worthies. The life of the Founder of Christianity was the subject of one Mahratha effort. Mr. M. V. Valvekar produced a Life of George Washington with a view to enlighten native opinion on the subject of real patriotism and devotion to one's country; and it is said to be very well written. Mr. V. V. S. Shari published a biography of the famous Mahratha Minister, Nana Furnavis, whom he clears of the imputation conveyed in the popular estimate that he was "half wise" while three men of lesser note are considered "entirely wise." In English politics ministers are estimated not by degrees of wisdom, but by degrees of wickedness, some being popularly described as not half bad while others are held to be—in the words of Junius—"purely and perfectly bad." The "half-wise" are not usually admitted to high office in Western countries, but "madmen" are constantly at the head of affairs, the justifying Oxenstiern's aphorism that the world is governed with very little wisdom.

From biography to fiction is not a long step. It is comparatively easy to write of imaginary personages, for whom events and virtues can be found in any ink-bottle, and this truth will account for the fact that for one biography in Guzerati there are thirty-five works of fiction. Nine of these are translations or adaptations from Sanskrit, or English, or French stories; the rest are more or less original. Some of these have a moral purpose; one of them inculcates the wisdom of refusing to believe in luck and depending on one's own efforts for success in life. The Director of Public Instruction—who has an exacting standard in the matter of Vernacular books with a moral purpose—sanctioned the distribution of the Guzerati story on the "Competition of Luck and Wisdom" as a prize-book in schools. "Nirdosh Naja," or "The Innocent Naja"—a title suggestive of the "Innocent Abigail," who, though sinless, went down into Hades—is a Parsi novel with a social purpose. Naja is the daughter of a wealthy Parsi, who desires her to marry a rich but vicious person of his own choice, and on her refusal turns her out of doors. She earns an honest livelihood as a teacher and governess, and makes the acquaintance of a virtuous student in the Grant College, who promises to marry her when he has passed the Final Examination. Before that dreadful ordeal comes, however, the obdurate parent finds himself on his death-bed; he relents, and leaves all his fortune to the innocent Naja, who marries the student of her choice, and they live happily ever after. A Hindu novelist, Mr. G. M. Tripathi, B.A., LL.B., published during the year the second part of "Saraswathi Chandra," which the reviewer states is of thrilling interest, although the plot makes little progress. The heroine is an educated matron, who manages a vast Hindu family, including men and women of different dispositions, and at the same time makes herself a blessing to her husband. Another Guzerati novel with a purpose, tells how the young Hindu Pralhad to run away from his ancestral home rather than marry the girl selected for him by his father. He meets the educated and discreet Kamala Gowri, and marries her. The tale exhibits certain features of Hindu life, and condemns child-marriage; the writer "approves of female education to a limited extent." Moralities, old and new, find their way into the hands of the native community. "The River of the Nectar of Morality" is a tract in Hindi, composed by Pundit Ramprasad Tiwari, at the instance of the Government of the North-West Provinces, for use in Government Schools. The theme of the booklet is illustrated with short stories from the Puranas. An orthodox Zoroastrian published a vigorous counterblast against the reformers who are accused of having failed to effect any real improvement of the community and of being the cause of a degeneration in morals, social customs, and material prosperity. This is the indictment which the orthodox bring against the reformers in all lands but without much avail; the world still moves, and books are written and reviewers lament that most of them are but very poor stuff, which is unfortunately true. But even indifferent books have their uses; the writing of them "helps on the system of life," as Dr. Johnson remarked of works in general which seem unprofitable. Mr. Sathe, while expressing regret that the literature of the Presidency is plodding and monotonous rather than fertile and vigorous points out that the ambitious and capable spend greater part of their youth in [illegible] read and think in English, and only the third or fourth rate men are left to think and write in the too numerous Vernaculars. The remedy suggested is to give a higher place to the Vernaculars in the University Examinations.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE made a bold attempt to elicit from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a statement as to whether the Report of the Herschell Committee recommends that the Government of India should suspend coinage of silver in the Indian Mints. One can imagine the indignation of Sir Richard had such an indiscreet question been addressed to himself when he was Minister of Finance to the Government of India in regard to a matter still in its confidential stage. Sir William Harcourt does not appear to have been ruffled; but he distinctly declined to be drawn. He stated that the Report of the Committee is a secret document, and can not be made public until the Government of India have expressed their opinion on its recommendations. It is not easy to imagine what other answer Sir Richard Temple could have expected. The inconvenience of putting such a question which can only receive a colourless answer consists in the encouragement it gives to speculators to go in advance of the ascertained facts in the belief that a personage occupying the position of Sir Richard Temple must have an inkling of what is intended. The inference may or may not be correct, but it is certain to be made, and it is equally certain that once made it will lead to great deal of more or less wild and possibly reckless speculation.

THE forty-two lakh loan raised by the Municipality by public tender on the 10th inst. has shown once again that the credit of the City of Bombay stands very high in the estimation of the investing public. The offers amounted to seventy-one lakhs—covering the loan nearly twice over. The highest tender was 103 per cent.; the lowest 95. The average was 102-2-8. This is very good indeed for a Municipal loan issued at a time when the money was so tight in the market. The loan has been issued at an average price of 102, giving a profit of a little more than Rs. 49,000, say half a lakh. This profit would not have been realised had the loan been issued some weeks sooner as was at first intended. The rate obtainable in a market drained by the financing of the unprecedented export trade in wheat and cotton during May would scarcely have exceeded 99 per cent. Instead of a profit of nearly half a lakh there would have been a loss. It is true that an offer was made to take a certain amount of 101, but the state of the market made it very doubtful indeed whether the whole amount would have been covered at that period at more than 99. The Municipal Commissioner told the Standing Committee yesterday that in the present state of the market the loan ought to have obtained a higher rate than that actually reached; but this view was not generally entertained, money being still scarce in the market.

THE love of litigation as a means of harassing an enemy was thought to be on the wane in the Central Provinces. But it has long been regarded as a legitimate method of paying off a grudge, and the number of civil suits instituted after dropping in 1891 to ninety-five thousand, last year rose again to over a hundred and one thousand. Petty cases in which the amounts were under ten rupees fell off, but the majority of cases range between ten and fifty rupees in value. Bad harvests and high prices, together with the effect of settlement operations which is inducing a keener and more intelligent appreciation of the relative rights of landlord and tenant, are held to account for the increase of suits for recovery of possession, arrears of rent, and kindred claims. The number of appeals increases in some districts, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that until such time as they are relieved from responsibility for the judicial work of the Lower Courts it is desirable that all Deputy Commissioners shall hear a few appeals in each quarter of the year. The work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court is reported to have become so heavy as to tax to the utmost the energies of the presiding officer. Already we are told the work has to be done at a speed which does not permit of as much deliberation as the Judicial Commissioner could wish, and these circumstances point, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, to the necessity of considering how the Court can best be strengthened.

THE third clause of the Home Rule Bill, which, Reuter telegraphs, has passed the Commons, provides that the Irish Legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect of the following matters or any of them:—(1) The Crown, or the succession to the Crown, or a Regency; or the Lord Lieutenant as representative of the Crown; or (2) The making of peace or war, or matters arising from a state of war; or (3) Naval or military forces, or the defence of the realm; or (4) Treaties and other relations with Foreign States or the relations between different parts of her Majesty's Dominions or offences connected with such treaties or relations; or (5) Dignities or titles of honour; or (6) Treason, treason-felony, alienage, or naturalization; or (7) Trade with any place out of Ireland; or quarantine, or navigation (except as respects inland waters and local health, or harbour regulations); or (8) Beacons, lighthouses, or sea-marks (except so far as they can consistently with any general Act of Parliament be constructed or maintained by a local harbour authority); or (9) Coinage; legal tender; or the standard of weights and measures; or (10) Trade-marks, merchandise marks, copyright, or patent rights. Any law made in contravention of this section, it is provided, shall be void. The three clauses which have passed through Committee have occupied the House to the 14th June. The remaining thirty-seven at this rate will not be fully discussed for some years to come.

WE hear from Simla that Dr. Robertson while on the way from Chitral, arranged an interview with Umra Khan. Unfortunately however the latter was engaged in hostilities, and the meeting, which might have had an important effect upon frontier politics, did not take place.

THE very large audience which assembled to witness Colonel Neville's ever popular *Kuchpermanipore Command*, writes our Simla correspondent, probably hoped to obtain a series of hearty laughs, and they were not disappointed. Captain J. Crowe made a perfect Colonel Chillipod; Mr. F. Treherne, an able Jack Trevor; Khudadad, the Wily Dak Bungalow Khansama, found an excellent exponent in Mr. C. Campbell; and Mrs. Wheler played the charming little character, "May," very prettily and well. *Browne the Martyr*, an original farce, preceded [illegible] of Mr. A. Williams, C.S., as Browne, and Mrs. Fegan as his wife, being exceptionally good. Mr. F. O'Shea acted in good style as Terebinth Topperton, the artist. Colonel Percy Smith obliged with a round of coster songs, and reminded one not a little of the original coster mimic, Mr. Albert Chevalier. Mrs. Jennings accompanied him on the piano exquisitely. The band, kindly lent by H. E. the Viceroy, played many pleasing selections during the evening.

THE Quinton Memorial to be erected by the Government, of which the design has been approved, will take the form of a plain obelisk with an inscription on the base containing the names of the persons murdered at Manipur, including the telegraph officials killed in the vicinity. The difficulty has hitherto been the question of the transport of the marble from Calcutta, the bridges not being strong enough to allow blocks of more than a few maunds' weight being carried at considerable expense. The discovery of stone locally will remove the difficulty if the quality of the stone is approved of by the Public Works Department. Besides the Memorial at Manipur, the Government are going to set up a brass tablet in the Calcutta Cathedral.

THE Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris Directors' Report shows that the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1892, now submitted, reveals nett profits, with the addition of £5,116-19-6 brought forward, amounting to £123,701-12-11. After deducting the interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. paid in July last on the then paid-up capital of £1,600,000 the balance is £83,701-12-11. Of this amount the directors propose to pay a dividend for the second half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £75,000 to pass to premises account £2,688-18-8; to reserve account, £5,794-15-9; and to carry forward, £217-18-6.

A NORTHERN China contemporary says that at the Council convened to discuss the Geary Act, relating to the exclusion of Chinese from America, at the Tsungli Yamen and before the new Minister to the United States, H. E. Yang Ju, started for the south, Prince Ch'ing and two other members of the Yamen proposed that the Minister at Washington should be recalled in the event of the United States Government enforcing the Act. The statement has also been made owing to the long stay of H. E. Yang Ju at the capital, that at one time it was intended he should not go until something had been done to repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Act, while the instructions to H. E. Ts'ui Kuoyin at Washington were to have been that he should return to China on the expiration of his term without waiting for his successor.

MR. B. LOVERY has given notice that he will move the following Resolution at the general meeting of the Madras Municipality to be held on the 19th instant:—"That a suitable address be presented by the Municipaal Commissioners, through the proper channel, to H. R. H. the Duke of York upon the occasion of his approaching marriage with the Princess May of Teck."

"To him that hath shall be given" appears to be the Nineteenth Century beggar's excuse for asking alms. At any rate—so says the *Nilgiri News*—a beggar offered to cash a ten-rupee note the other day to enable a gentleman to give him a few annas in charity!

A CASE under the Christian Marriage Act was instituted at Benares the other day by the Rev. Dr. Baumann against one Francis Robinson. The accused has been acquitted by Mr. Lyle, the Officiating District Magistrate.

THE following is the summary of the crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, the 7th June:—The weather is still unsettled, and rain has been general; the fall has been heaviest in the eastern and central districts. Sugarcane and indigo crops have benefitted by the rain. Preparations for the autumn crop sowings in active progress. Markets are well supplied, and prices are fairly steady. Locusts have again appeared in Jhansi, but no damage has been done. In Saharanpur they have almost disappeared.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill has passed through Committee in the Commons.

THE HERSCHELL REPORT.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE WANTS TO KNOW.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Richard Temple asked whether the Report of the Herschell Committee advised the suspension of the Coinage of silver in India.

Sir W. V. Harcourt in reply said that the document was secret, and cannot be published until the Indian Government have expressed their opinion in the matter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The cricket match between Yorkshire and Surrey has resulted in the latter being beaten by fifty-eight runs.

MR. SEXTON'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Sexton has withdrawn the resignation of his seat in Parliament.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S WEDDING.

It is considered probable that the Czarewitch will come to London to be present at the Duke of York's wedding.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Cross enquired the meaning of Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Balfour on the 8th instant regarding the Indian Government and Mr. Paul's Resolution.

Lord Kimberley answered that the Indian Government would be asked to consider the matter from all its bearings, and if unable to find any mode of prudently executing the resolution they would be perfectly free to reply in that sense.

Lord Salisbury said he was rejoiced at this assurance, and he earnestly appealed to the Government to resist the unconstitutional encroachment of the Radicals upon the province of the executive.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, JUNE 13.

A satisfactory settlement has been concluded between the Egyptian Minister and the British Officials regarding the respective powers of the Ministry of Justice and Police.

CORRECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A correction from the Course gives Lauriscope third for Ascot Stakes and not Barmecide.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

From the annual Report of the Director-General of Railways, it appears that during the last year the total of people of all classes killed on Indian Railways in 1891, was 645, and in 1892, 524. The total number of people injured in 1891 was 1,084 and in 1892, 930.

THE 23RD PIONEERS.

The 23rd Pioneers from the 22nd to 26th May were employed in improving the road from Parus to Karbair and Malkandi. One Company proceeded in advance to Malkandi, and as rain set in the remainder of the regiment followed.

One man was detained as baggage-guard to each mule. One mule, carrying a large load of powder, rolled into a stream below a khud, and was lost.

A BRIDLE ROAD FROM KALKA TO SIMLA.

A new bridle road from Kalka to Simla is still under consideration. The Government has intimated to the Patiala authorities that the road should either be executed by the State, or that the State should supply the necessary funds.

FRONTIER RELIEFS.

Two guns of the No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery from Loralai and a Wing of the 2nd Bombay Infantry from Quetta will proceed to Khelat for the summer, relieving the two guns No. 5 Mountain Battery R. A. and the three companies of the Middlesex Regiment now stationed there, who return to Quetta. The squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, now at Khelat, remains there. It has been decided that a detachment of the 15th Sikhs, quartered in Gilgit, shall not be relieved until the summer of 1894.

CHILAS NEWS.

Further news from Chilas state that the situation remains quiet, and the garrison has now been reduced to three hundred rifles and two guns.

THE BODY OF CAPTAIN PRESTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

The body of Captain Preston, who was drowned at Ooty, on Monday, was recovered yesterday.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The proposal to hold a town's meeting to decide on an address, and present it on the occasion of the Royal marriage is being warmly taken up.

COMMAND OF THE BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 14.

Colonel Leach, the Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, proceeds to Bengal at the end of this month to take the command of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The [illegible]an Line steamer Clan Stuart from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 14.

The s. s. Malacca arrived here yesterday morning. The s. s. [illegible]ran left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, left this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Co[illegible] Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Mar[illegible] has been very firm, prices hardening.	
2¾ per cent. Consols ...	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ...	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loa[illegible] ...	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	66½
Bar Silver ...	38½
Exchange on India 30 days ...	1 2 11-16

INDIAN BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

It has been definitely decided not to establish an Indian Bacteriological Laboratory at Kotgarh, beyond Simla, as a site will probably be selected in the Kumaon Hills.

THE KHAGAN ROUTE.

Captain Powell, 23rd Pioneers, has crossed over from Chilas to Khagan by way of the Babusar Pass, finding no difficulties on the journey, nor was he in any way interfered with. This is proof that the route is quite a practicable one.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Pyne arrived at Lahore on Tuesday morning. He makes a stay there of two days before proceeding to Kabul.

LOCUSTS.

Locusts are committing great havoc in the Ferozepore District. Government are taking measures for their destruction.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Macauliffe, Divisional Judge of the Punjab, has retired from service.

THE RUBY MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 14.

The Government of India have recommended the remission of rent due by the Ruby Mines Company, and have asked the sanction of the Secretary of State.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officer proceeds home on leave:—Lieutenant J. M. Home, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, four months, private affairs.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Major A. C. M. Gompertz, 1st Hampshire Regiment, till 22nd April 1894. Surgeon-Captain E. G. Browne, Army Medical Staff, till 1st September 1893.

MAJORS TAPP and Evans remain attached to the 2nd Battalions, and Captain Synge and 2nd Lieutenant Davidson to the 1st Battalions of their respective regiments, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant R. E. A. Hamilton from 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant V. Hughes to be Adjutant.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Fraser and Major H. A. Tapp, Hamshire Regiment, the latter as second-in-command; Captain A. J. Stephen, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. R. Macnab, Gordon Highlanders; Major C. W. H. Evans, Royal West Kent Regiment, and Captain E. M. Dunne, Border Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenant S. G. W. Hume, Border Regiment: Captain R. F. M. F. M. Synge, Highland Light Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant F. D. Davidson, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. W. H. Bell, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders. To 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant H. P. E. Paget, Rifle Brigade.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

FROM a frontier correspondent we hear that on the 7th instant Dr. Grey and Mr. Colinson reached Peshawar from Kabul on leave. "It is astonishing to see all the European employes coming from Kabul in these days when the weather is so good; the cause is attributed to the petitioning of natives that the Europeans get good pay and do very little, while they (the natives) carry on all the duties and are well up with the work. The Amir on this thought it advisable to do away with Europeans, and is selecting natives for these duties on small pay. It has further been reported to the Amir that the arms made in the Kabul workshops are not so strong and would break after several trials. The Amir it is said is shortly to examine the arms and test the correctness of this report.

"The Amir has lately sent many camels laden with provisions to Bamian, from the store house at Sherpur."

"Brigadier Amir Khan Tagawi, General Rustam Khan Kafasi, and Colonel Rahmat Khan have been sent towards Hazara in place of the Amir's son Habibulla Khan, who has been detained, owing to the heat, Turkistan."

"The people of Daya and Paulada are showing signs of rebellion, but the only Hazaras that have lately rebelled are the Hazaras of Deyzangi and Seipai, mustering about 20,000 men and quite separate from the Orzgan Hazaras. The Amir is trying to prevent the Orzgan Hazaras from meeting the Deyzangi Hazaras, as it is feared if they join forces matters will become serious, and for this very reason the Amir sent a strong army to Orzgan."

"Six Kokan pilgrims for Mecca, while approaching Bamian were murdered by the Deyzangi Hazaras and all their possessions taken. They commenced plundering the people on the roads."

"Sardar Ishak Khan has not come to Hazara as was lately reported, but several of his Colonels and Generals have joined the Hazara rebels. Sardar Ishak Khan is heard of now at Samarkand in Mohallaj Sozangarn."

"The dak for the Amir, sent from Peshawar on June 19. reports the death of Sardar Salo Jan, an Afghan refugee at Lahore, who was receiving an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 yearly for supplying news to the Amir. Sardar Salo Jan is the son of Sardar Muhammad Amin Barakzai, a cousin of the Amir."

"The Amir it is said has received 125 applications from the refugees in India asking for permission to return to Kabul."

"Twenty sepoys of the A. B. C. and D. Companies of the Jodidi Regiment at Khost lately deserted from their regiment, reached Tirah with their rifles and after disposing of them dispersed towards Kohat, Peshawar and other places."—*Civil and Military Gazette*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	1	37 p.m.	9	0
Teheran	14	2	4 p.m.	...	38
Suez	14	2	40 p.m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	...	4
" Kurrachee	..	13	...	1
" Madras	1	1	...	1

TWENTY thousand workpeople will, it is said, be ruined if the law forbids their employers to go on manufacturing pyroligneous acid and calling it "vinegar." Nevertheless, the Birmingham police magistrates have taken upon themselves the responsibility of fining a shopkeeper, under the Food Adulteration Act, for selling the product under this name. For forty years, it is stated, the business has gone on of distilling acetic acid from wood for the purpose of selling it as vinegar, but the magistrates appear to have considered that this was decidedly too long. The manufacture seems to be profitable—a gallon of the acid, which costs to make only threepence, being sold retail at fourteenpence. There was the usual array of experts on both sides, and the no less usual conflict of evidence. The word "vinegar" in its original sense means of course simply "sour wine." The scientific witnesses for the prosecution defined it as "an acidified product of an alcoholic liquid which must necessarilry be produced from some vegetable juices." In England, it was observed, vinegar is principally made from malt, and so produced it contains a number of other elements, including alcohol, sugar gum, colouring matter, certain salts, and phosphorus. On the other hand, learned gentlemen declared that vinegar is diluted acetic acid, and one even went so for as to affirm that the "extraneous substances" on which their opponent set so much store are of no value save for giving an aroma, and that, for his own part, he would actually prefer the "vinegar" at issue for pickling to malt vinegar. The magistrates however, were unconvinced; but they have given leave to appea to Quarter Sessions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT a meeting of the Rangoon Race Stewards the other day two Burman jockies were debarred from riding for two years for pulling ponies at a recent meeting. The case of the owners of these ponies is yet undecided.

IT is thought likely that the recent reports of distress amongst the Karens of the Tavoy district were exaggerated. However, the Deputy Commissioner has proceeded to the scene. In all not more than 200 to 250 families inhabit the scarcity tract.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,60,000 for the construction of works to protect from erosion the whole of the river bank at Syriam, Rangoon, in front of the heavy gun and mine field batteries and the barrack site.

THE introduction of the Bill to abolish the old established Presidency Commands seems to have had a fatal influence on the Presidency commanders for it has been followed in a few weeks by the sudden deaths of both of the Generals, the last of their line who held the *pukka* appointments, and the way has thus been effectually and dramatically cleared for the new order that is coming in.

A COTTAGE Hospital for European visitors and a British Telegraph office will most probably be erected at Srinagar during the year. The former institution was very badly required. It is now being subscribed for, and will be under the control of the Residency Surgeon. A European *accoucheuse* has also been engaged, her salary being paid by voluntary contributions.

THERE is a curious custom in connection with marriage in vogue in parts of the Kangra District, which puts us in mind of the days of Jacob and Rachel. After the ceremony of betrothal, a young man has to serve in the family of his future father-in-law for a space of seven years, at the end of which time he is allowed to marry and take off his bride. In some cases though where there is an only daughter the conditions are even stricter, for not only has the youth to prove his worth by a seven years' toil, but he has also, when married, to take up his abode as a permanent member of his wife's family.

A NATIVE constable attached to the Colootollah thanna was rearraigned in the Calcutta Police Court on a charge of having released a prisoner, who had been charged with theft, and placed under his custody. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, observed that there was some evidence that accused had received some money to let the man off. The evidence, however, of this was very slight, and his Worship was not at all satisfied on the point, or he would have dealt very severely with him. Accused had been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty, as a person once being arrested, no one but a Magistrate or a judicial officer had the power to release the man, a fact which accused knew very well. What motive the accused had in letting the man go his Worship could not say, and the sentence of the Court was that accused should undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PARTICULAR feature of the river at Srinagar is the increasing number of house boats, which are far superior to the old State boats, or chakwaris. The building of large house boats must be a great source of profit to the mistries of this country. There are now some 27 house boats on the river, and more are in course of building.

WITHIN the last few days telegraphic communications have passed between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the subject of the recommendations of the Herschell Committee, which have now been made known in brief to the Government of India. Their purport will of course remain a State secret, pending the receipt of the full text of the report, which should reach Simla about the 20th instant. As further communications are likely to be necessary when the report arrives, the Viceroy, as we announced the other day, abandoned his intended trip to the Maral range, on which he was to have started this week. His Excellency could not well cut himself off from the telegraph wire when such an important subject was under consideration.

THE following story told by a native paper shows how easily students aspiring even to the dignity of B. A. may be gulled:—During the F. A. and B. A. Examinations at Bankipore, there appeared in the town an astrologer, who claimed to possess the mysterious power of making students pass the examinations. He made a parade of his extraordinary powers to the circle of students. The result was that a large number of students began to attend him. His fee for passing was Rs. 300. The amount, he said, should be deposited with a respectable person whom he may nominate. His second-class fee was Rs. 20, which he wanted in cash. He did not allow any student to read their text-books, after he has enrolled his name in his list and paid up the fee. By the time of the examination he amassed Rs. 502 in cash. During the days of the examinations, he was seen in the College compound applying ashes (Vibhuti) on the forehead of his "initiatives." The other day he was seen in a street in Bankipore, surrounded by his unsuccessful victims.

MR. PYNE has left Simla for Peshawar *en route* to Kabul. Before his departure he and the Amir's Agent at the headquarters of Government saw the Viceroy on Friday. Mr. Pyne, we may state, carries back no letters or messages to the Amir. The letters which he originally brought from Kabul were answered in the usual course through the Foreign Office. His self-imposed mission, of which so much has been made in some quarters, was generally to see if he could make matters smooth between the Government and his Highness; but he was not a diplomatic representative in any sense of the term. He has presumably satisfied himself that there is all good feeling towards the Amir at the headquarters, and that nothing but his Highness's aggressive action at certain points on the North-West Frontier forced the British Government to make a stand. Mr. Pyne has also been given some facilities for obtaining material for two workshops which he and his master were anxious about. He returns to Kabul after being well and courteously treated, and the Amir will certainly not be able to complain that his messenger was badly received.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 3rd June was 196, against 199 and 235 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 3. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 13 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 66 and 23, respectively, against 70 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·9 per mille per annum, against 20·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE old Sceaux railway, one of the funniest little lines in Europe, has ceased to exist. It connected Paris with Sceaux, a town a few miles south of the French capital and formerly a place of sufficient importance to be the seat of a sub-Prefecture. Many were the jokes about the "Chemin de fer circulaire," so called because on arriving at their destination the trains turned round in a complete circle in a sort of cabbage garden and started on the return journey. Then the carriages were almost like toy carriages, open at the sides, and the engines, which weighed possibly a couple of tons, were specially made for hill-climbing, the gradient being very steep. Sceaux, where the grass is already beginning to grow in the streets, will be quite deserted soon. The line has been rebuilt, new and powerful engines have been made, and the terminus henceforth will be at the pleasure resort known as Robinson, about a mile distant. Robinson takes its name from a sort of tea garden where there is a large oil painting of Defoe's hero, and, above all, where there is a famous tree, at the top of which visitors may have luncheon, hauling their provisions up in a basket on to a lofty platform. The Prince of Wales climbed up this tree by the staircase two or three years ago.

COMPARED with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the external rail and river-borne trade of Bengal during the last three months of 1892 shows the large increase of some fifteen lakhs of maunds. The improvement was about equally divided between exports and imports. In the case of exports it resulted chiefly from the movement of food grains from the Upper Provinces to meet scarcity in Bengal, while in that of imports it is to be accounted for principally by increased despatches of coal and coke into the Upper and Central Provinces. During the same period, the trade between Calcutta and the various parts of Bengal increased, so far as the downward traffic was concerned; but the upward traffic remained practically stationary, and a decrease is observable in the amount of European piece-goods supplied to all the internal blocks. The improvement in the downward traffic is entirely accounted for by the growing coal trade of Western Bengal and the unusual outturn of jute. When we omit these items, we find a decrease of some nine lakhs of maunds, due chiefly to a falling off in the supplies of wheat, linseed, and pulses sent to Calcutta. The most prominent feature in the statement which has just been issued is the extraordinary development which is taking place in the coal-fields of Western Bengal and Behar. Not only have these mines been sending largely increased supplies to Eastern Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, but the demand for shipment *via* Calcutta to coast ports is also growing. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1891, the aggregate traffic in coal and coke shows an increase of soms thirty-five lakhs of maunds, and there seems to be nothing to prevent indefinite further expansion.

IT is Sir Arthur Sullivan himself who in Mr. Willeby's memoir tells how, when he was travelling on a stage coach in a rather wild part of California, and was about to stop at a certain camp of miners for refreshment, his self-esteem was gratified by the observation of his driver: "They expect you here, Mr. Sullivan." The announcement was confirmed when, coming across a knot of prominent citizens at the whisky store, the foremost of the group came up to a burly by-stander and inquired: "Are you Mr. Sullivan?" "No," replied the burly man, while he pointed at the English traveller. The citizen looked at the stranger rather contemptuously and said: "Why, how much do you weigh?" This seemed a curious method of gauging the powers of a composer, but he received the prompt answer: "About 162 pounds." "Well," returned the man, "that's odd to me, anyhow. Do you mean to say that you gave fits to John S. Blackman in Kansas City?" "No, I did not give him fits," was the reply. Conferring further, it proved that the person expected was Sullivan, the prize-fighter. It appeared, however, that the musician's fame had nevertheless in a dim sort of way reached that remote settlement, for this "prominent citizen" in an outburst of cordial hospitality finally exclaimed: "Oh, Arthur Sullivan! What, are you the man that put 'Pinafore,' together?"

IN the replacing of the light gold coins by coins of full legal weight the Deputy Master of the Mint has found the average deficiency to be made good is considerably less in the case of a sovereign than in that of a half-sovereign. A difference in this sense was anticipated but while the Mint inquiry in 1888 proved the average deficiency in the case of sovereigns and half-sovereigns to be 2·57 and 2·65 pence respectively, which shows an excess of 0·08 penny in the case of the latter coin, the actual results up to the end of April, 1893, showed the mean loss on sovereigns to have been 2·646 pence and on half-sovereigns 2·924 pence; so that the actual average loss on the half-sovereign has exceeded that on the sovereign by no loss than 0·278 penny] It is fair to assume, however, says the Deputy Master of the Mint, that the coins hitherto withdrawn hardly indicate the actual condition of the currency, as there seems no reason to doubt that a large number of the sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which were then reaching the Bank of England, had been withdrawn from provincial districts at a distance from the metropolis, and included an undue proportion of coins greatly reduced by wear.

THE first fruit of the Archæological Survey of Egypt, under the auspices of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, is now given to the world in the shape of Mr. Percy Newbery's handsome volume devoted to the tombs of Beni-Hasan—those venerable monuments which have engaged the attention of so many illustrious Egyptologists in the past. Originally it was intended to present the results of the labours of the expedition in one complete volume. It was found, however, that the materials collected were so abundant that it would be necessary to issue the work in two parts, of which the present publication is the first. There are in all thirty-nine tombs, of which fourteen are illustrated in this memoir. For the plants and measurements Mr. Willoughby Fraser is responsible. Numerous phototypes are reproduced from negatives taken by the same gentleman; the coloured plates from water-colour drawings have been made by Mr. M. W. Blackden. The remaining plates are reductions made by photo-lithography from full-sized tracings, or from hand copies made by the author, the plates altogether being forty-nine in number. The volume is issued to subscribers in the usual course, and is also published by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co.

MUSICAL artists are proverbially good-natured, but occasionally their courtesy involves them in quite ill-deserved troubles. Signor Padilla, a baritone well-known at Covent Garden, recently had an experience of this sort at Berlin. He received from a lady at Breslau a letter asking him to hear her voice. There was nothing unusual in the request, the more especially as his wife, the once distinguished prima donna Madame Artot, is a well-known teacher. Signor Padilla accordingly gave the lady an appointment at his house in Berlin, and she duly arrived and sang to him. It was obvious from the first few notes that the newcomer was wholly unsuited for the operatic stage, and in the most considerate manner possible she was told so. It was then that the baritone's troubles began. The lady first took out a big pocket-knife, and commenced hacking at her own throat. After a struggle the would-be suicide was disarmed, the servants were summoned, and she was told to go. She then blandly informed Signor Padilla that she had no return ticket and no money for her hotel bill, which the luckless baritone accordingly settled. If, however, for the future his politeness should not extend to replying to unknown aspirants to operatic fame, the artist, we think, will hardly be blamed.

TUNIS has celebrated its transformation into a modern seaport. Hitherto passengers by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes have had to land at Goletta in small boats, the vessels not being able to come nearer than half-a-mile to that port, which is seven and a-half miles down the lagoon from the capital of the Bey. The construction of a harbour thirty acres in extent and twenty-three feet in depth in the European part of the town was begun in 1888, and this has been joined to the sea by a channel over six miles in length and 70 feet in breadth. On each side there are jetties lighted by the electric light. The tourist will gain four or five hours in the passage from Marseilles, which is at present 36 hours. At Tunis the Arab town remains intact, having been respected even by the tramway. Two French Ministers and about ninety deputies and senators have arrived there to attend the opening ceremony. The *fetes*, which lasted until Sunday, include camel races.

PROFESSOR ROBERTS, of St. Andrews, "still firmly adheres" to the opinion that the language spoken by Christ was not a dialect of Hebrew, but a Hebraistic form of the Greek. Hence, in spite of M. Renan, and, indeed of almost all authorities, he draws the conclusion that practically we possess the teachings of Christ in the form in which they were originally uttered. His views on this subject were put forth more than thirty years ago in his "Enquiry into the original language of St. Matthew's Gospel." They are now presented in a simpler and more popular form in a little volume published by Alexander Gardner under the title of "A Short Proof that Greek was the language of Christ." In this little book the learned author dispenses with the subsidiary arguments which appeal rather to Biblical scholars, and confines himself to a single line of reasoning, based upon the evidences that ancient Hebrew was in the time of Christ a dead language, and that a version of the Scriptures was then in wide circulation and familiar to the people in Palestine, which was neither the Hebrew original nor an Aramaic version, but a version in Greek.

THE MEETING OF THE SENATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been trying in friendly conversation to find out what is the answer to my contention that the University cannot, without a positive breach of the law, decide any matter coming before it except at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of those present. No answer was given to me at the meeting. One Syndic complimented me on my subtlety, and another on my boundless genius for obstruction. But, perhaps wisely, neither attempted to give me a plain answer to a plain question.

It will, I suppose, be granted that I have a right to start with the provision of the law referred to. Why is it to be held of no account here? A. says because the Government of Bombay has invited the Senate to pass such regulations in the matter as they may think fit, not being inconsistent with the Regulations made by the Government of India. It is not further stated that they are not to be inconsistent with the Act of Incorporation, and A. accordingly assumes that they may be that. But this is paying a very poor compliment to the Government of Bombay. That Government cannot issue an effective invitation to pass regulations inconsistent with the University's Act of Incorporation; and I for one do not believe for a moment that the words of the Government of Bombay are to be read as A. reads them. Government only calls the attention of the Senate to the fact that in framing rules they must attend to the Viceroy's regulations in the matter. They do not say that the Act is to be disregarded; and if they did say that the Senate would in law be bound to cleave to the Act. But, says B., the Viceroy's regulations, issued in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, have power over an Act of the Legislative Council of India. This question requires more subtlety than I have, but I need not argue it. For the Viceroy's regulations say nothing about the matter. They simply direct the Government of Bombay to invite the Senate of the Bombay University to recommend a person for one of the eight seats, and provide that the recommendation shall be made (as in the other cases: the words are the same) by a majority of votes of the Senate. C. therefore waxes very bold, and says that the Act of Incorporation has nothing to do with this matter, and does not apply. Of course this would settle it. But since when, in a law-abiding country, has a body incorporated by an Act of the Legislature had power within itself to say that the Act applies here and does not apply there. What I feel most strongly is the danger to the University implied in such lawless tampering with the foundations on which it is built. If we are told to-day that the Act does not apply in one matter coming before us, we shall be told to-morrow that it does not apply in another. In my view the Act is in all matters and over all causes within the University supreme.

A parting remark. Subtle as I may be, I feel that I have not fought this fight well. When I first saw the draft rules I felt certain that they had been drawn up in ignorance of the section I rely on, an impression which nothing said on Monday tended to modify. I thought it sufficient to point out the mistake which, as I thought, had been made. I erred in this. But I am not afraid of the charge of obstruction, if it be borne in mind that the week's delay I asked for would have enabled the Syndicate themselves to consider a matter which, as I learned only at the meeting, they have up to date not had under consideration at all.

P. PETERSON.

A PENDING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your criticism on my memory, I trust you will permit me the same privilege as you claim for yourself. You quote a clumsy mis-statement from your own paper of what you allege me to have stated in the police court and make that the basis of your criticism. You will find on reference that the *Times of India* gives a different account to your paper. But, unfortunately, neither are correct. I did not say "The (original) report of the case under the heading of a 'Case against Mr. Hemming,' &c., in the local dailies had been grossly unfair," &c. I stated that, in addition to unusually striking headings both in your paper and in the *Times of India*, your paper had actually put the case down in its calendar of engagements under the title, "Case against Mr. Hemming." You will find this is so if you refer to your calendar printed in the issue of June 3, on page 4, at the bottom of the third column. I had that issue of your newspaper in my hand at the time and read the above quoted words from it. I am not aware that you have *headed* any of your reports "Case against Mr. Hemming;" you have preferred the more effective title of (*inter alia*), "The Solicitor and the Gharriwalla." If you will refer to your issue of May, the 11th, page 3, and top of column 4, you will find this also is correct. Your report is incorrect in putting Rajabai Tower Case when I stated Rukhmabai Libel Case, and in other matters not material to the correction of your criticism. I also said the unusual prominence and refusal to insert my letter correcting some of the mis-statements—a letter which the *Times of India* had the grace to insert—was probably due to an unallayed irritation about the Rukhmabai Libel Case. This is different to your account of what was said. But the point of your criticism is that my memory was at fault when I stated that you had refused "to insert my letter." Who is accurate? Please refer to the *Times of India* of the 13th of May, and you will then find my letter printed on page 3, column 5. This letter (under the heading taken from your paper) was delivered at your office at the same time as at the office of the *Times of India*. Where is it printed? I assure you it really has "escaped my keen eye." I, of course, know you inserted *a* letter, as you say, on the 4th April, in the fourth column of the fifth page of your paper, but where is the one referred to? You further state that I asserted to the Magistrate that I had "sent two or three corrections." This assertion does not find a place either in your report or in that of the *Times of India*. On the contrary in your own report you say a correction and "the correction" (see issue of June 6, page 3 and column 3) which of these versions do you now wish to be taken as accurate?—Yours, &c.,

June 14. H. J. RANDOLPH HEMMING.

*** More than one of the statements in the above letter are incorrect; but the fact appears that so far from "taking care not to print" Mr. Hemming's letter complaining of what he courteously termed "gross mis-statements" we published it as he admits on the 5th April last. And we publish the above letter also; it does not carry things any forwarder.—Ed. *B. G.*

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is startling. I see by to-day's paper that the Judges have in effect pronounced that there are only three Barristers in Bombay. I have often heard both Barristers and Solicitors declare that there is only one Judge in Bombay. Will you, Sir, please tell us what we laymen are to do? Must we take our cases over to Calcutta to be tried? See how these lawyers love one another! !—Yours, &c.,

IGNORANT LAYMAN.

Bandora, June 13.

"WHAT is Society?" asks Lady Brooke in the June number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, where she endeavours to solve this complex problem. Lady Brooke is not at all dismayed by the "colossal proportions" which "society" has assumed in these latter days; for if really clever men appear less frequently, she is convinced that the average man in society attains a higher level in mind and in manners than of old, and is on the whole "better informed, more widely travelled and less insular in his ideas."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a London daily:—As usual on the occasion of big Hyde Park demonstrations, the estimates of the numbers forming the procession have varied considerably. Perhaps the following method of calculation may prove helpful in such computations. The processionists on these occasions attempt some kind of military organization, endeavour to march four abreast, preserve certain intervals, and move at about the pace of infantry when manœuvring, that is, about three miles an hour, or eighty-eight yards a minute. These factors being so we can apply to a procession with approximate accuracy the military rule about estimating the strength of a column of infantry by noting the time it takes to pass a given point. The rule is simply to multiply eighty-eight by the number of minutes the column occupies in passing the point and then again to multiply the quotient by three, when the resultant figure gives the number of men composing the column. When Mr. Balfour was in Belfast at Easter it was stated by the enthusiastic that a procession 100,000 strong had defiled in triumph before the right honourable gentleman. It will be seen that about six hours would have been needed for the process; and as there is no record of the right honourable gentleman's patience having been so severely tried, it may perhaps be permissible to assume that the reason why about three-quarters of an hour sufficed for the task was that the numbers were less than that figure.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided. There were also present: Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, E. B. Carroll, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Balkrishna Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and K. N. Kabrajee.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Commissioner stated that the new loan of forty-two lakhs had been raised at Rs. 101-2-3. The loan was tendered for nearly twice over, the highest tender being Rs. 103, and the lowest tender accepted Rs. 101-2-0, while the lowest unaccepted tender was Rs. 95. The tenders above Rs. 101-2-0 amounted to Rs. 6,31,000, and the remaining Rs. 35,00,000 had been divided rateably to the amount of tender at Rs. 101-2-0. There was one tender for the whole loan, at Rs. 101-2-0; Rs. 34,00,000 was allotted.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram considered this most satisfactory.

THE UNHEALTHY SEASON.

The Municipal Commissioner requested sanction to the employment of additional staff in excess of the schedule number for the period of two months at a total cost of Rs. 6,549-12-0 and to the hire of carts and bullocks for the same period, and stating that, owing to the unhealthy character of the season at this time of the year, the Health Officer has considered it absolutely necessary to engage the extra staff. The wages of the staff to be met out of savings already effected and to be effected on the scavengering, supervision, and labour staff, and the cost of hiring the carts and bullocks out of the grant for the feed of bullocks, scavengering branch, Health Department Budget.

Dr. Viegas asked why the application had not been made before? One of the advantages of the Committee meeting every week was that they could have before them any extraordinary matter. The Committee ought to have some voice in sanctioning such matters.

The Commissioner said there was a certain amount of justice in what Dr. Viegas had said, and he was about to explain when Dr. Viegas commenced to speak. When he sanctioned the expenditure he did not think the sanction of the Committee was necessary, it was only later that he discovered it was necessary, and he then applied to the Committee.

The extra establishment was sanctioned.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer Dr. Weir presented the following report for the first quarter of 1893:—The general health of the city has been more or less favourable during the quarter. Although the mortality is less than in the preceding quarter and less than in the same months in the year before, yet I look to the future of the public health with some apprehension. It is not possible to look to the future except with some anxiety when we consider that there has been an enormous increase of the water supply to this Island from some 16½ million gallons to about 29 million gallons daily since 1892 and very little increase in the number of drains to carry this water away and that there will probably be slow progress in the construction of drains in the future. I hope much in the future from the increased pumping power, but drains must be constructed to carry the water to the tributaries of the pumps. However effective the pumps may be, there must be drains in the districts which now have no drains if the pumps are to have a full effect and do good. The first fundamental principle regarding the public health is that the water coming into the City should be taken out of it, and this first principle cannot be applied in Bombay until the Island has been drained. In some of the open drain tributaries as in Foras Road and Ripon Road the sewage we have seen flowing back. I have had to draw attention not only to stagnation in sewage ways, but to the reflux of sewage. This is due to pumping powers not being able to remove all the water which flows into the sewers. The apprehensions I felt when the Tansa water was introduced into Bombay have been unfounded; for they have been justified. In the first quarterly report of 1892, I wrote as follows:—"I look with some apprehension on the future from the introduction of Tansa water. It must be remembered that a little more than half the Island has no drains, that all the refuse of the City is deposited in a depression midway in the Island, under condition which cannot now be considered safe." There is even now with incomplete drainage an enormous quantity of water which the pumping power is unable to remove—some millions of gallons which may be considered a floating balance indicating danger. I must also point out that the water currents round the Island have been obstructed by the causeways and embankments at Mahim and Coorla. Be it remembered that the most offensive trades of Bombay discharge into this Estuary at Dharavee and that the Estuary at Dharavee at low water is fœtid. The Estuary is silting up. The water ways under the causeway and the embankments should be widened. With so much water running to waste, the time has come to consider whether some of the water could not be used to a purpose, whether some of the ancient tanks at one time works of great charity, could not be made into swimming baths. It is very desirable that the Municipality should as a health measure construct baths open to all classes and free of all charge, not only in the City, but on the foreshore. There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of deaths compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding four years as shewn below:—

	Total No. of Deaths.
1889	5,854
1890	6,060
1891	5,706
1892	7,194
1893	5,390

The chief decrease of mortality, contrasted with the corresponding quarter of the last year, will be observed from the following causes—

	1st Quarter 1892.	1st Quarter 1893.
Small-pox	321	40
Measles	351	72
Fevers	2,235	1,324
Nervous system	534	421
Res. system	1,344	1,214
Debility	555	413

Exclusive of still-born, 5,390 deaths were registered, being 507 less than in the preceding quarter and 1,804 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 26·23 per 1,000 of population calculated on the census of 1891. Examining the statistics according to place of birth we find that 2,785 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,836 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 51 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 207 less than in the last quarter, 929 less than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 545 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fever 1,079 were referred to remittent fever, being 173 less than in the last quarter and 749 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 153 were ascribed to simple continued fever being 31 less than in the previous quarter and 156 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 68 were ascribed to ague, being 5 less than in the last quarter aed 28 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 6 were referred to enteric fever. In all 1,306 deaths were ascribed to Fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 39 more than in the last quarter, but 281 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From Measeles 72 deaths were registered, being 60 more than in the preceding quarter, but 279 less than in the corrresponding months of the past year. The mortality from Cholera is 33 less than in the last quarter, but 3 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 10 cases, of which 7 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the Respiratory system were 71 more than in the last quarter, but 129 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 1,215 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the Respiratory system. Of these, 723 were ascribed to Bronchitis, being 6 more than in the last quarter, but 82 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 300 were referred to Pneumonia, being 38 more than in the last quarter, but 51 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the Digestive system 576 deaths were registered, being 1 more than in the last quarter and 49 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To Diarrhœ 265 deaths were referred, being 13 less than in the last quarter, but 38 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. To Dysentery 165 deaths were due, being 6 more than in the last quarter and 31 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To all other diseases of the Digestive system 146 deaths were referred, being 8 more than in the last quarter, but 20 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. To affections of the Nervous system 421 deaths where ascribed, being 163 less than in the last quarter and 113 less than in the corresponding months of the last year. 1 death from Hydrophobia was reported. There were 17 deaths from Puerperal Fever. The mortality from Phthisis is 86 less than in the last quarter, but 24 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the Generative system 43 deaths were registered, being 42 less than in the last quarter and 6 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To disease of the Circulatory system 31 deaths were refered being 6 less than in the last quarter and 10 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 9 deaths were registered in the head of Leprosy, being 7 less than in the last quarter and 1 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To the general affection Dropsy 61 deaths were ascribed, being 39 more than

in the last quarter and 35 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. From deseases of the Urinary system 22 deaths were registered, being 3 more than in the past quarter, but 2 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 18 deaths were referred, being 3 less than in the past quarter and 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 8 deaths were referred to affections of the Cutaneous system, being 4 more than in the last quarter and 5 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from old age and debility were 159 less than in the last quarter and 142 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 103, being 3 more than in the last quarter and 7 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 15 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 3 less than in the last quarter, but 7 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the deaths from poisoning 6 were suicidal, 9 accidental; of the latter 2 were from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 1 more than in the last quarter, but 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, ill suicidal, 8 accidental, and in four instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known. The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the city is shown below :—

	Annual rate per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	23·60
Hindus, low-caste	35,68
Mussulman	31·68
Parsees	19·21
Europeans	19·48

The infant mortality is 276 less than in the last quarter and 1,319 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 1,901 children under 4 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 10'0.
Under 1 year	1,248	197,38
„ 2 years	403	119,38
„ 3 „	166	46,94
„ 4 „	84	25,98

At the burying and burning grounds of the City 3,431 bodies were buried, 1,996 burnt, and 245 conveyed to the Tower of Silence. 3'510 living—1.786 male, 1,724 female—and 282 still-born Births were registered, being 246 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last Census was 170·60 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 29·13.

The report was forwarded to the Corporation for comment.

MR. DINSHAH WACHA ON THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Secretary had received the following letter from Mr. Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, member of the Corporation :—

84, Hornby Row, Bombay, June 14, 1893.

To the Chairman and Members, Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation.

Gentlemen,—I beg to send for your inspection the accompanying tumbler of filtered water, as a sample of the water I have been receiving at my house for over a week past. The house I live in, it may be mentioned, is within a stone's throw of the Municipal buildings. You will observe that the water is of a pale, yellowish hue. In its unfiltered state, however, the colour is considerably more yellowish. It would be well were the water analysed by some independent analyst. For instance, we have in the body of the Corporation an able analyst in the person of Dr. Deshmookh. The independent testimony of such a gentleman would be of great value. I may as well take the opportunity to inform you that the water I got last week *did* smell abominably. It had a peculiarly offensive stench, something akin to that of a decomposed rat. One night last week little black animalculae floated in the water. At first I thought they might be owing to the ice dissolved in it. I had my tumbler refilled without the ice and the animaculæ appeared. I would have refrained from troubling you in this matter; but since so much scepticism was shown at your last meeting, as reported in the papers, touching the condition of the drinking water supplied to the town, I think it my duty as an individual to relate my personal experience—an experience in which, I believe, I am not singular. I am sure that were your Committee to invite the public to state their own experience of the water which has been supplied for some days past, their united testimony would prove to demonstration that the present complaint regarding the *quality* of the water, let alone the irregular and inadequate supply, is not ill-founded.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) D. E. WACHA.

The Chairman : I think it is a pity the remarks made by the Commissioner on Tulsi water at our last meeting were not published in the Press.

Dr. Viegas : I beg to correct the Chairman, the remarks were published. They were given as follows :—The Commissioner explained that the water complained of by Dr. Viegas came from the Tulsi lake, and it had to be remembered that they drank that lake almost dry every year, and when the water fell to a low level, it was always overcharged with vegetable matter, the water as a consequence always presenting a somewhat dirty appearance.

A glass of water of a yellowish hue, sent in by Mr. Wacha, was produced.

Mr. Shroff thought it looked very much like a "half-peg."

The Commissioner said they could not improve the water. The truth was that Tulsi lake was too small, and they could only improve the water by enlarging the filter beds at Malabar Hill and putting in "polarite."

The Chemical Analyser's report showed that the Tulsi water was unpotable, whilst that of Tansa and Vehar were fair samples of drinking water.

Dr. Viegas asked whether it was possible to do anything ? Was it not possible to supply that part of the city now receiving Tulsi water with better water, seeing that the Chemical Analyser has pronounced it unpotable ? The citizens had to pay large sums for water, and they were entitled to receive a drinkable supply.

The Commissioner : The Chemical Analyser and myself both drink the water.

Mr. Roughton : So do I.

Dr. Viegas : I want to know whether the water cannot be shut off and a supply given from either Vehar or Tansa. If this cannot be done at least it should be properly filtered.

The Commissioner : There is plenty of pressure at Tansa, but we have not got sufficient pipe accommodation to convey it. If we gave Tansa water in place of Tulsi as suggested, other parts of the city will suffer. It is impossible to get over the difficulty in that manner.

Mr. Grattan Geary pointed out that every year at this time there was a certain amount of muddiness in the Tulsi water. One important fact, however, was that no outbreak of illness had been attributed to it.

Mr. Javerilal : Is that a reason for not doing anything to remedy the evil ?

The Chairman : But the Analyser says it is unpotable.

Mr. Geary : Nevertheless we know of no serious results. I have no doubt that according to strict rules we ought to be all poisoned, but as a matter of fact we are not.

Dr. Bhalchandra thought they ought not to supply the water in the face of the scientific opinion on record. They ought not to give bad water and incur the risk of a terrible outbreak of cholera and diarrhœa. He was against doing it if they were to place any reliance on scientific opinion.

The Commissioner said it was within their yearly experience that Tulsi water at this time was in a similar condition to that reported by the Analyser. The Analyser himself drank the water, but he had to say—and very properly—that it was not up to the "scientific standard" required. Very often when the water did not come up to the required standard, it was fit to drink. However, no one could dispute the fact that Tulsi water was far from what it should be. The only remedy was to enlarge the filter beds at Malabar Hill and "polarite" them.

Dr. Bhalchandra had no doubt that the Commissioner, Mr. Geary, and Mr. Roughton could drink Tulsi water with a fair amount of saftey as they took precautions to filter and boil it, but poor people were not so careful.

Mr. Geary thought if the water was filtered and boiled there would probably be less cause for complaint.

The Commissioner : Perhaps the strongest argument to account for my immunity from evil, is the fact that I drink very little of the water. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hurkisondas : I should like to know whether the water has caused any injury to health ?

The Commissioner : No ill-effects have been attributed to it.

Mr. Tomlinson : I believe the Standing Committee have recommended the Corporation to increase the filter-bed accommodation at Malabar Hill.

Principal Oxenham : An enquiry had better be set on foot to see whether that is so.

The records of the Commissioner were examined, but the only entry discovered was "That the Standing Committee be requested to report as to the cost of providing additional filter-beds at Bhundarwada and Vehar."

It was ultimately decided to record Mr. Wacha's letter and inform him that the analysis of the Tulsi water had been performed by the Chemical Analyser, in consequence of the Health Officer's new laboratory not being completely fitted.

THE WATER DISTRIBUTION.

In accordance with the application of Dr. Viegas made at the last meeting of the Committee, Mr. S. Tomlinson, Water Engineer, was in attendance at the Committee to answer the questions of Dr. Viegas as to the distribution of the water-supply in Bombay.

Dr. Viegas : I want to know the proportion of houses in the native town which have shops on the ground floor ?

Mr. Tomlinson : The census of 1891 gives no information on that subject.

Dr. Viegas : I want to know what part of the city is included in the denomination of "The native town" ?

Mr. Shroff : What has that to do with the Water Engineer ?

Mr. Tomlinson then stated that the whole of Malabar and Cumballa Hills were supplied from the reservoir or Tulsi mains, and Tulsi water was also supplied to the Fort north and south, and Colaba, but the supply was exhausted in about nine hours, after which Tansa unfiltered water was supplied.

Dr. Viegas : Is the whole of Tulsi water fitered ?—No ; part is unfiltered. We filter as much as the beds can do.

Has Tansa relieved Vehar ?—Yes.

Do you do anything to relieve Tulsi, might not Tansa be utilised to relieve Tulsi, and so prevent bad water being supplied ?—We have been making the whole of the supply available. If we close the Tulsi supply we should increase the number of complaint.

Supposing we gave up the constant supply, would not the pressure be sufficient to supply the upper floors of buildings ?—No, because you would intensify the demand during the time the water was available.

The Chairman : Suppose a fire broke out when that supply was off, how long would it take to get water ?—You would have to wait twenty minutes or half-an-hour.

Dr. Viegas ; Do you not think water is wasted on ground floors ?—It is wasted on all floors. We have been supplying water at the rate of over sixty million gallons a day, and it is impossible to do more than that. We have not in any way curtailed the pressure to give a constant supply.

Can the pressure of Tansa be increased ?—Yes, by laying another main between Chinchpoogli and Grant Road.

The Municipal Commissioner here stated that the mills and railways which consumed ten per cent. of the water supplied to the city paid one-half of the water revenue.

Replying to Mr. Shroff, Mr. Tomlinson said that the Tansa water was brought into Bombay on the 31st March, 1892, and the effect was that the Municipal Office between the months of April and May had 230 letters of complaint less than in the same period in the preceding year. This year, up to the 20th May, very few complaints were received ; those complaints had been localised, and were not general. Alluding particularly to the complaints from occupants of upper floors of building in certain parts of the Fort, Mr. Tomlinson stated that the deficiency in the supply of water was due to the mains in many cases being small and old. Some of those mains had been doing duty for the past thirty-seven years and had become corroded, and thus the pressure was considerably reduced.

Mr. Shroff : What is the best remedy, to adopt to minimise the evil and reduce the complaints next year ?

Mr. Tomlinson : The remedy I think, will be in fixing meters and charging four annas for every one thousand gallons consumed. Let every one pay for what is actually used.

Mr. Shroff : Would that not be a considerable hardship to poor people living in chawls ?—It would, I think, be difficult to find out the quantity used by each occupier ?

Mr. Tomlinson : The owners pay at present and would continue to do so if that system were adopted.

THE MAINTENANCE OF TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Committee considered letter No. 4912, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that the contract period for the maintenance of the duct from Tansa to Ghatkoper by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., expired in January last, and that the work has now to be maintained by the Municipality, and for this purpose a certain quantity of plant, such as trucks for use on tramways, on syphons, diving gear for effecting renewals below water to the Bassein Creek Bridge, &c., are required. Requesting sanction to the purchase of such plant from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. at a cost of Rs. 4,650, also a shed at Kasheli at a cost of Rs. 200 ;—total Rs. 4,850. The necessary sanction was given.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

AMAZONS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A NOVEL attraction has lately been furnished at the Crystal Palace in the form of a troupe of Amazons from the realms of Behanzin, King of Dahomey, the bloodthirsty potentate who was lately at loggerheads with the French. The troupe is divided into two regiments, the "Elephants" and the "Alligators," the "Elephants," according to trustworthy authority, being the better brigade. In their native land these female warriors are not much troubled with uniform, but in Europe they wear, when off duty, costumes of bright blue, red and yellow, ornamented with cowrie shells. It is stated that most of them belong to a tribe "which intends henceforth to abandon its traditions of fighting, pillaging and massacring," in order to devote itself to peaceful labour. Anything more peaceful than, the occupations of these stalwart dusky maidens prior to the Military Exhibition could not well be imagined. In the comfortable quarters provided by the Crystal Palace authorities some of the damsels might be seen quietly sleeping wrapped up in blankets ; others were sewing in most dilligent fashion ; and others, again, were singing in their curious crooning fashion or chatting with most vigorous patter not only to one another, but also with their sable brethren, scrupulously seperated from them in the gallery above. The whole company numbers fifty-eight, the chief warrior of the Amazons being a fine-looking woman—Gumma by name, aged twenty-two—who is accompanied by two nice little sisters, Jelly and Tity, respectively ten and six, the careful arrangment of whose crisp hair put to shame the untidy netted "bun" chignons which unhappily seem developing in size and quantity among "white" ladies. Each Amazon is tatooed with distinctive marks appropriate to the town-ship from which she hails. These take the form of crosses and cuts, distinctive of citizenship in Abomey, or Yoraba or Canada, on forehead, cheek, arm, and chest, and the symbols are as jealously regarded as the tartans Highland clans. The gentlemen who are privileged to accompany the military spinsters—for all the ladies are necessarily unmarried—include soldiers of the Royal Guard, officers of the king cooks, musicians, and Fetishmen. The food supplied to the dark Continentals consists principally of fish, meat, rice and tea, fish and rice being the favourite diet No pains have been spared to make them comfortable. As to their entertainment, writes the *Daily Telegraph*. nothing so original has been seen in England for many a long day. Headed by Gumma, with a red ostrich plume in her cap, these bronze-black ladies, clad in cowrie-embroidered cuirasses and red-and-cream skirts, executed the strangest manœuvres and dances to the thud of the tomtom and the vocalism of their male fellow-countrymen, of whom a cloak-begirt high priest, armed with an idol and a feather fan, appears to be the principal. "Sorcery" opened the proceedings, when one of the lady visitors, nimble of the feet and plastic as to the body, performed several gyrations calculated to make an Italian opera-dancer's locks bristle with envy. Then the troupe threw themselves into warlike exercises with a vigour which impressed the spectator, with the conviction that they were bent on bloodshed. Next, headed by a ferocious-looking standard-bearer carrying a yellow flag emblazoned with four skulls, they executed, under the able direction of "General" Gumma, a millitary march in perfect style and a graceful sword-dance, followed by a thrilling sacrificial dance, an exciting sham-fight, the whole entertainment winding up with another grand march-past. Then, greatly to the terror of some of the onlookers present, these hardy Dahomeyan ladies scaled the barricades round the ring and insisted upon shaking hands with their English friends.

MANY are the uses of money ; but Mr. Joseph Newton, late of the Royal Mint, points out there is at least one use which is not generally known. This is the availability of coins for letter-weighing when the ordinary postal weights do not happen to be at hand. Commencing with the sovereign, this weighs a very safe quarter-ounce, for foreign postage, two equalling of course a half-ounce, and four one ounce. The next denomination, the crown piece, is just on the right side of one ounce in weight, and the half-crown of half-an-ounce. Five separate shillings, or two shillings and a sixpence, for the ounce, and half-ounce, will do as well. Descending from gold and silver to hard-working bronze, it is found that either three penny pieces, or five halfpence, or ten farthings, will respectively make up one ounce. Another peculiarity in regard to the halfpenny is noted by Mr. Newton. That is its diameter, which is precisely one inch, so that by using it as a measure it will be seen that twelve halfpence laid flat, and in touch, are equal to one foot, and thirty-six to one yard.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; cost less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE REPORT AND INDIAN TRADE.

HERSCHELL on the brain says the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Prince* is what most people have suffered from this week, and there is much to remind them of the great days of 1890, when exchange thought nothing of jumping a ha'penny a day. The markets are more staid now, and a jump of a farthing, as on Thursday, is about the excess of dissipation indulged in. It is again in rupee paper that most excitement has been witnessed, and particularly in London, where the total rise in the course of a little more than a week was 3¼ per cent. Altogether there is again a little lull both in exchange and rupee paper, and the markets await the close study by the Government of India, of the telegraphed summary, and later of the full report of the Herschell Committee. Sir William Harcourt stated in the House, that he was unable to undertake to say that nothing would be done in India until Parliament had considered the report. This is here construed to mean, that with certain restrictions, the Government of India have a free hand.

There has been a variety of thought among many here as to what the real proposed remedy is. If the *Standard* is correct in saying that an important duty will be imposed on the metal, in addition to a heavy mint seigniorage, it may be that the sliding scale of duty is the one selected for experiment. This at least is the idea with some here. There are no end of rumours. The latest dated this afternoon is that there is to be an experimental closing of the mints to public coinage, till such time as Councils go to 1-4, when some other measure will be brought into play, but this is altogether, too absurd to be believed.

It is clear that the main point that weighed with the Herschell Committee was to devise methods, other than those that exist, for facilitating the sale of the Secretary of State's drafts. By this it is not meant that every other consideration was shut out, but from a Government point of view that is the great difficulty, and therefore the committee are likely, in the directions of trade, to have made some sacrifice, in attempting an alloviation of the principal Malady. Time alone will show what branches of trade are to be so affected particularly. Meanwhile it is natural to consider that under the altered conditions the Secretary of State is expected to do better than in the past, notwithstanding the increased bills, £18,700,000, that he has to dispose of in the current official year. Be the Herschell remedy what it may, it is worth examining into the power of absorption that the commerce of the country possesses, in reference to the 60 lakhs or thereabouts, that must necessarily be forced on the market in each week this year. On this subject it is the practice with most people to dogmatise on the balance of trade, but it would appear that the figures generally resorted to are incomplete for a full consideration of the matter. It is common enough to see quoted, the summary, as extracted from the monthly compilation of the Department of Finance and Commerce, in support of the theory that trade will perforce absorb the full amount of Councils. In merchandise and treasure there certainly is an excess of exports over imports, and viewed thus, it is the practice to argue that the balance so owing to the country, is met by remitters from England purchasing Council bills. On turning, for instance, to the official summary No. 12 of 1892-93, page 2, it is seen that in the year 1892-93 the grand total of exports was 113 crores and of imports 83 crores, consequently it is at once assumed that a distinct balance of trade of 30 crores is proved. Similarly in the year 1891-92 the difference is discovered to be 27 crores, and 8 crores in 1890-91 ; or in the three years a total balance of trade (inclusive of the odd lakhs) of 66 crores. Setting against that total of 66 crores, the amount of Councils taken in the three years, viz., 71 crores, it becomes apparent that even in that method of arguing, the actual balance of trade is turned the other way about, and an excess of 5 crores in the three years is found to have been forced on to the capitalists of this country in money, and which sum must sooner or later be accounted for, either by an equivalent in exports or by direct return in money to Europe. A truer, and in fact the only correct way, of estimating the exact balance of trade, is to include every item of export and import. The official returns quoted above, treating only of tangible commodities, necessarily omit the two important forms of paper money ; these are Councils, which should, of course, appear among imports only, and enfaced rupee paper that must figure in both imports and exports. Viewed thus, a totally different complexion is given to the matter. In the three years quoted above—owing principally to an excess of four and one third crores of rupee paper in exports of that article over imports—the real excess of all imports over all exports becomes only 86 lakhs and not 5 crores. But pursuing the same treatment of the figures, in the more extended and comprehensive system just explained, it is found that from and inclusive of the year 1887-88 to the end of 1892-93, in other words for the past six years, the net result gives an excess of all imports over all exports of Rs. 14,13,00,000. The great rise in exchange in 1890 stimulated imports in that year, and made the total of all imports nearly 121 crores, by far the largest on record in any one year, and it is to that cause mainly, that the 14 crores of of balance of trade must be attributed, in fact the year 1890-91 is responsible for more than a half of the 14 crores. Going back for about a dozen years prior to 1887-88, the figures for those years about balance, or at any rate there is no striking disparity, such as is exhibited in the six years ended 31st March last. It is thus seen that the real balance of trade, in the six years, shows India to be a debtor to the extent of 14 crores, that is to say the country si owing, in merchandise or money, that sum to England ; and consequently the much vaunted power that this country is supposed to posses in being able to export more merchandise than she imports, becomes practically of no effect. Some allowance off the 14 crores must of course be made, for the profit on trade that in the ordinary course of things would flow hither, but conceding a fair sum for that purpose, there must still remain an amount unaccounted for. On examining more closely into the cause of this disparity, the inference is irresistible that it arises from the crushing and annually increasing amount of Council drawings, and the questions thus pressed seriously into notice are whether it is possible for trade and commerce to go on absorbing Councils on the scale that they are now offered all through the year, and where the buyers are to come from. As shown above, it would need a cessation and effacement, if that were possible, of Councils, to the value of close on 14 crores, in order that commerce between the two countries might be approximately adjusted as at the end of the past official year, instead of which the increased sum, £18,700,000, or say 30 crores, is to be forced on the market this year. At the moment more than at any other, matters such as these are seen through a glass darkly, not knowing what solutation the Herschell Committee have really sketched, but this notwithstanding leaves untouched the assertions that, constituted as things are at present, a complete absorption of 30 crores of Councils a year, would be likely to prove sooner or later an impossibility, except perhaps at a reduction in price very considerably below the lowest point in exchange that has yet been seen.

One of the evil effects of the Herschell excitement has been to put a stop in the meanwhile to trade between India and China. The week has been devoid to a great extent of exchange quotations bearing on trade with the Far East, nor can the banks be blamed for exercising caution in purchasing bills on China ports while the uncertainty lasts. Opinions are heard on all sides that if the official nostrum, now in process of being hatched, embraces a greater or lesser divorcement of silver, as a commodity, in the merchandise of this country directly convertible into money, an appriciably lower rupee equivalent of the Straits and China dollar must be looked for. With that, will necessarily follow a depreciation in the market value of such articles as are principally sent to those parts. How on this side the opium revenue will be affected seems clear and any great falling away of State receipts from that source would be serious. China and Persian grown opium has f late years been in competition with the Indian drug, d the position is likely to become more strained over the exchange difficulty that now presents itself. The matter is one of great importance of the trade between India and China, and is so likely to be lost sight of by the enthusiasts in currency reform. As matters are understood here, silver imports from China will be handicapped equally with the metal from other ports, consequently return remittances from China in silver will have to cease, and it will be next to impossible to finance the trade, or to protect the dollar from the ravages caused by the very measure that is to appriciate the rupee.

A BERLIN correspondent says : Professor Koch has published another essay on cholera regarded from the standpoint of its bacteriological diagnosis. Another affair of the learned Professor, however, is much more talked of in Berlin society, namely, his divorce. Dr. Koch, who was believed to be entirely absorbed in his bacteriological investigations, still found time to fall in love with a young actress, with whom he is said to have made an excursion last year to Italy. The Professor, who is a grandfather, is obliged to pay a fourth part of his income to the wife from whom he is divorced.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

THE "Native Opinion" states :—While we approve of the spirit in which Dr. Bhalchundra endeavoured to set at rest a fruitless discussion which at best might have been productive of a few lively repartees only, we hail with joy Mr. Roughton's motion for an address to the Duke on the auspicious occasion of his marriage with Princess May. As a body of representative citizens, representing the whole city population, the local Corporation has been conspicuous for its loyalty to the throne, and there has been no occasion, be it of the visit of a Prince of the Royal Household or his marriage, or any similar occasion, on which this "Urbs prima in India" has been backward in testifying to her feelings of love and affection she bears to the Crown. And looking back again to the visits of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, nay even of foreign princes, such as the Czarewitch and the Austrian prince, the ovations that awaited them on these several occasions have been quite marked, and we have no doubt that on this occasion of the royal wedding too there will be a similar expression of loyalty to the Duke. Mr. Roughton has already moved the Corporation for the preparation of an address to the young couple.

THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Says the "Rast Goftar" : — The sad accident which carried off Sir John Hudson in a moment has evoked universal regret, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his wife and family. He fell from his horse while out for his morning ride, and having fractured his skull, died immediately. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army arrived here but two months ago; but within such a short period he made a very favourable impression upon those who came in contact with him. He came out with a good military reputation, and expectaions were held by everyone that he would prove a capable and successful administrator in the high offce which he was selected to fill. But that was not to be.

The "Gujerati" writes :—The shockingly sudden death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, has distressed every heart in this presidency. It is little more than two months since he assumed the command of the Bombay army under the most promising auspices. His appointment to the responsible post had excited bright hopes and expectations both in England and India regarding his future career and scarcely did anyone dream that they were to be so ruthlessly dashed to the ground to the intense grief of the people amongst whom he came to live. Never was the saying that "in the midst of life we are in death' more shockingly exemplified than in the fatal accident which has deprived the Bombay army of its gallant chief with awful suddenness. What an overpowering thought it is that a soldier who had seen forty years' splendid service and had bravely fought on battle-fields in India as well as Egypt should have succumbed in less than a moment from the effects of a violent fall ! We offer our sincere and heartfelt condolence to the wife, sons and daughters of the gallant Commander, whose tragic death has once more illustrated in a painful manner how uncertain are mundane things and how vain and fleeting human hopes and aspirations often prove to be !

The "Gujerat Mitra" remarks :—It is with the deepest feelings of regret that we have to announce the sad and unexpected demise of Sir John Hudson, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who assumed our presidency command just exactly a couple of months ago. The new career of Sir John has been too brief and uneventful to admit of any criticism. Suffice it to say that if he had not been so suddenly seized by the cruel hand of death he would have, in all probability, fulfillled the hopes that were entertained for him on the strength of his past exploits. Our only surprise not unalloyed with pain and regret is that the two commands, whose abolition is now but a matter of time in view of the Bill that has recently been passed by the House of Lords, should have by such a strange and inexplicable irony of fate fallen vacant within a few weeks of each other by the deaths of the respective incumbents. To the family and numerous friends of the deceased we beg to offer our most sincere condolence.

The "Subodha Patrika" observes : Coming so soon after the lamented demise of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, the death of Sir John Hudson, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, as sudden as it is tragic, cannot but be regarded as extremely shocking. The Chief was out riding in Poona on Friday morning, when his pony stumbled and he was thrown down and killed instantaneously on the spot. It is little more than two months since Sir John Hudson assumed command of the Bombay army. It seems as if some fatality is hanging about the presidential commanders, and it is sad to think that they have been carried away by accident as if fate was determined to remove rapidly all obstacles in the way of the adoption of the new arrangement whereby the whole army of India will be under one Commander-in-Chief.

THE SIMULTANEOUS CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks : The resolution was lightly moved by Mr. Paul, the clever leader-writer on the staff of the "Daily News," and it was lightly passed, perhaps no one wondering more than the mover himself at the enormity of his own success. It was carried by a majority of eight—eighty-four against seventy-six,—and carried in the teeth of the Government opposition. Mr. Gladstone is in a fix as to the course he should pursue in consequence of this resolution. Call it a school-boyish freak of the House if you like. You may say it does not represent the feeling of the House of Commons,—that with the Government being in opposition to the proposal, and the whole Conservative party being also in opposition to it, as a matter of course, it was carried in violation and defiance of the general feeling of the House. Yet it is, after all, a resolution, and a resolution of Parliament must be obeyed. Mr. Gladstone does not know what to do with it, and it is touching to find that a man of his wonderful ingenuity and resource, when asked what action he proposed to take in view of the resolution, prayed that a few days be allowed him to consider the question.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes :—It must have been an agreeable surprise to the Indian party in the House of Commons to find themselves in a majority of eight on the subject of the simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service. We are not told by Reuter what was the actual strength of the House at the time of division. It is quite possible to conceive that many on both sides may have remained neutral. Be that as it may. We take the number who voted in favour of rendering India that justice which has been denied to her for the last 33 years—not a short period of weary waiting—to be a most satisfactory one, albeit that the resolution may, perhaps, prove to be sterile for a time. However Anglo-Indians may wish, and the wish is father to the thought, it will be vain for them to battle against what is destined to be inevitable in the near future. They may create as much noise as they can. They may enter their protests as loud as they please. They may overwhelm the ignorant and the unthinking with any number of plausible pleas against the examination. The march of ideas, the growing feeling among right-minded Englishmen at home that India's sons have been baulked of their just right for years past, owing to sheer selfishness of the governing caste, and the advancing tide of the Indian agitation itself—all these will be contributory in the long run to wrestling from the unwilling bureaucracy of the land and its counterpart at Westminster that concession which is their birthright. It is from this point of view that we consider the number of men who voted in support of Mr. Paul's proposition to be highly satisfactory.

The "Gujerat Mitra" states : The passing of Mr. Paul's resolution by a majority of eight votes (eighty four against seventy-six) for holding the Indian Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and India is a congratulatory message to be received with some reservation. If accomplished, it would be the realization of Mr. Dadabhai's cherished ambition of years and we would be glad for it. But in the interest of success and durability we would like to see the measure becoming an actual law of the land by a regular enactment in the Indian statute book and not by an indifferently worded or a hastily recorded resolution. To Mr. Paul personally our best acknowledgements are of course due for the interest he takes in such an important question. But is it not one thing to take the House of Commons to task for hasty action in any affair, say the Joseph Pease opium revenue motion for instance, and quite another to congratulate ourselves on the passing of a favourable resolution so unexpectedly and abruptly ? The matter is now to be duly considered as promised by Mr. Gladstone, and it is good if this were done.

The "Gujerati" discourses :—Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee is far and away the most distinguished Indian politician who has devoted his whole life to secure for the people of India an adequate share in the direct administration of the country. He has all along been doing his best to press the question of holding simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service upon the attention of the authorities in India as well as England. Quite recently he brought the subject to the notice of Parliament by interpellating the Under-Secretary of State for India, and although Mr. Russell's answer was unfavourable, the English House of Commons decided last Friday in favour of Mr. Paul's motion to hold the Indian Civil Service examinations simultaneously in England and India which was carried by 84 against 76 votes. It must be admitted that the House was not fully attended, and that the majority is not very large. Yet if the decision of the House of Commons on other questions obtained under similar circumstances is final and not subject to revision, it is difficult to see how Mr. Gladstone's government can go behind it or disregard it.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and noises in the head, of many yeers' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successfull treatment ever introduced. Address, HECBART CLIFFTON 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London S.E.

M. ZOLA ON "WORK AND HAPPINESS."

M. ZOLA's speech at the banquet of the Paris Students' Association on the 19th ultimo, abounds in good words. The students are coming forward in four cohorts—one under the clerical and philo-Russian, M. de Vogue ; another, which is for winning back Alsace-Lorraine, under M. Lavisse. The third, which is Republican and Democratic, under M. Aulard, have taken to banquet-giving and inviting literary celebrities to address them. The particular association which entertained M. Zola, and was entertained in return, but in another way, by him, is a general and an eclectic one, embracing admirers of realism, naturalism, impressionism, Sar Peladanism, and neo-mysticism, to say nothing of Socialism, which now has a vastly wide range, including, as it does, the doctrines of the Pope and Comte de Mun and those of M. Aulard, who is in favour of universal brotherhood, no military "revanche," and the "United States of Europe." Since M. Zola has become a perpetual candidate to the Academy he has evolved into a sage. At this banquet he enunciated many truths, which, had they not been set forth by him with the masterly "brio" of his style, might have struck the young listeners as fit for copybook headings. M. Zola spoke with invigorating strength and sincerity when he glorified work as the ballast of the human mind and nerves and the great sweetener of life. He knew no other path to success or to inner well-being. M. Zola confessed to drudging painfully with his pen. He went methodically about his work, dertermined to get through so many pages in so many hours, and every day with unvarying regularity. He often sat down lazy and longing to loiter and shrinking from his task, but when he conquered his inertia he felt he was on the right track and rose from his work reinvigorated and braced up. In speaking of the 19th century as the century of science, M. Zola said it seemed as though science which had ruined the old world was too promtly reconstructed upon the models we form in our own imagination of justice and happiness. People waited for twenty, fifty or a hundred years, and at length perceiving that justice did not reign, that happiness failed to come, many yielded to a growing feeling of impatience, lamenting and denying that the pursuit of knowledge was the road to happiness. "But," he continued, "does science promise happiness ? I think not. It promises truth. The question is whether you can make happiness out of truth. It requires great stoicism, perfect abnegation, the serenity of a satisfied intelligence such as is found only in a small elite. But meanwhile what a cry of despair is raised by the mass of suffering humanity. How is it possible to live without deception and illusion ? Nature is unjust and cruel. Science appears to lead up to the monstrous law of the strongest. The present reaction and sickness of too much science may also be in part accounted for by a recoil from truth, yet ill-explained and ferocious as it appears at least to our feeble eyes unable to penetrate its laws. People exclaim 'Bring us back to the good sleep of ignorance.' I am very much moved at this yearning after happiness. I am willing to grant that we old Positivists closed too completely the horizon in literature. I, for my part, have regretted my rather narrow views in maintaining that art should confine itself within the limits of proven truths. I will propose to you a faith. Have faith in work. Work is the unique law of this world, the regulator that carries organised matter on to its unknown bourne. Apart from work there is no sense in life. We appear, give our quantum of work, and pass away. Why not be modest, why not accept our individual task without revolt, withhout pride ? Work, I know, does not solve any problem of metaphysics. It is but a rough and tumble way of living an honest life, or nearly so. But is it nothing to have good moral and physical health, and escape from the danger of dreams ? A man who works is always good. I am convinced that the only faith that can save us is belief in the efficacy of the accomplished effort. It is very beautiful to dream of eternity, but it is enough for the honest man to pass away having done his task."

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

ACCORDING to a recent statement by Sir John Harwood, who may be supposed to have the best possible information, the Manchester Ship Canal will be completed in January next. One of the older directors of the company thinks this anticipation may be realised, but his own opinion is rather that it will be March before the Canal is opened. Nobody connected with the Canal now puts the date later than March or April of next year. The disappointing postponeiments from year to year have been traceable far less to engineering difficulties than to those connected with money and with law. These have taken turn and turn about from the beginning. Now that the money seems to be secured, thanks to the resolve of the Manchester Corporation to find it, and an outlay of 15,000,000*l*. or upwards is fairly faced, law is again the ruling factor. It is stated that until the London and North Western and Great Western companies come to terms under arbitration with the Ship Canal Company, the latter will be prevented from dealing with three of the five railway lines that the Canal must intersect. The arbitration proceedings have yet to begin, and their issue is said to be vital as regards the completion of the Canal in any calculable time. Monetary causes of delay being overcome, there is no doubt that the works have made satisfactory progress during the past twelvemonth. Even the railway deviations were completed early this year, and handed over to the respective companies. But whereas the two Cheshire Lines deviations have been, in the one case, brought into use and in the other put in train for use without much further delay, the other three have been so far used for goods traffic alone, and it is only when they are used for passengers under terms pending arbitration that the old lines can be cut and the Canal works at those points proceed. A length of about eleven miles between Eastham and the river Weaver has been open since September, 1891. It was necessary to push on the work in that section, because under the Company's Act of Parliament the important works in the neighbourhood of Runcorn were not to be commenced until there was a clear course for the pre-existing traffic between the river Weaver and Liverpool. This has been one of the causes of the delay of the works as a whole. The opening of this seawards section has been rewarded with success sufficient to confirm the Canal directors in their anticipations of very striking traffic developments along its banks. The new port, Saltport, at the Weaver mouth, has become a growing centre of shipping traffic with distant parts of the world. The very difficult sections of works to the eastward, round Weston Point in the Mersey estuary, has made a great advance since last Whitsuntide. The section includes a length of close on 3,000 feet of river wall, 16 feet wide at the top, rising from a base of 22 feet. The Weston Mersey Lock (600 ft. by 45 ft.) gives access to the estuary opposite Weston Point, the Bridgewater Lock (400 ft. by 45 ft.) forms the river entrance to the Runcorn docks, which consist of 150 acres of docks and buildings. including a seaboard of 900,000 square yards. These works are virtually completed. Water was admitted on May 2, and very shortly the Runcorn docks will resume their former apperance. The Runcorn Old Quay Lock is for the accommodation of the Widnes trade. This also is finished. The swing aqueduct of the Bridgewater Canal at Barton, near Manchester, where the Ship Canal passes underneath, is so nearly finished that the pumping of water into it has begun. At the Manchester end of the waterway five or six miles are practically completed and water has been admitted into the Salford docks for several weeks past. There is still some dredging to be done in the neighbourhood of Salford, but ships could very speedily come up to Manchester if there were no other obstacle in the way. The Manchester docks are not in so forward a state as those of Salford, but there is no doubt that they will be ready when required. A start has been made with the erection of sheds in the docks, and it is expected that before long abattoirs will be ready for the reception of foreign cattle, which it is intended shall be brought up to Manchester to be slaughtered as soon as the Canal is completed. This is one of the many ways in which it is expected that Manchester will benefit by the Canal. Butchers'-meats may or may not be cheaper to the consumer, but it will clearly be brought to the city at less expense than now.

ACCORDING to a report from Tirnovo, the Bulgarian Ministers there assembled, attach importance to certain information they have received relative to the concentration of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea and the preparations that are being made in Sebastopol. The Bulgarian Government, we are assured (writes the *Standard* Correspondent at Vienna), is not too much disquieted by the reported symptoms of warlike activity, and is always ready to join in defending Turkey against her foe, although it is remarked that that object could be more efficaciously attained if Turkey were to conclude an offensive and defensive treaty with Bulgaria. The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* thinks the danger in the Black Sea is likely ere long to awaken Europe out of her present slumber. Russia, however, does not yet quite consider herself prepared for action in the Euxine. But with every new war-ship laid down in Sobastopol the danger draws nearer, and Turkey appears quite helpless in the face of it.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

MR. WILLIAM M. ACWORTH, writing in the "Engineering Magazine," observes that the fixity which before all things characterises our English railway system has an important financial result. The established companies he says can raise unlimited millions by merely holding out their hands for it ; they can borrow money at three per cent.; they can sell their preference stock at a price only fractionally lower ; and they can issue ordinary stock on the basis that the subscriber will be content if he gets something between three and one-half and four per cent. per annum for his money. On the other hand, for new lines it is almost impossible to raise money on any terms. A railway in the heart of Africa is much more likely to be taken up by the British public than a new line in the heart of England. The reasons for this very curious state of things are various. First and foremost there have been not a few bitter disappointments. New lines that have promised well have come to hopeless disaster ; some of them because they were impossible from the outset ; others from sheer incompetence of management ; others, again, because they were "boycotted" by the great companies, so that they might be starved into surrender. Then, again, the existing companies sedulously spread abroad the belief which, though it is doubtless in their interest that it should be held, they hold in all good faith themselves, that no new line can possibly be built to pay. The public have had this idea so persistently dinned into their ears for many years past that it has become part of every respectable capitalist's creed. Then, again, the regulations laid down by Parliament discourage all speculative construction of railways. The capital of the concern must not be larger than the amount which is sworn to be necessary for the construction and equipment of the line. Of that capital only one-fourth may be in the form of debentures ; the rest must be in shares, and for these shares the purchaser is called upon to pay the full face value. The result is to make the prospect of gain from financing a new railway too slight to attract the speculative financiers. On the other hand, the undertaking is too speculative to attract the support of the ordinary investor ; while the need of new railways is nowhere sufficiently acute to lead local men to find the money without regard to the possibility of obtaining a dividend on it.

Railway enterprise in England is in consequence almost dead. The great companies spend many millions enery year in improving and enlarging the accommodation on their existing lines ; but the construction of new lines is practically at an end. There was a time when the different systems were ready to extend into their neighbours' territory ; and these extensions produced in their turn retaliation. But that day is past. Each year the *status quo* becomes more firmly established. Each year the railway interest becomes a more closely organised unit for purposes of common action and joint defence. Rate wars have been unknown in England for a generation past. But competition in facilities and accommodation has lasted down to our own time. Competition is, however, dropping into the back ground at present. The talk is no longer of new trains or of the acceleration of old ones. In its stead we hear much of pools, and percentage divisions, and territorial agreements between rival companies. Another ten years of progress in the present direction and at the present rate will give us a railway system as harmonious and as free from the "waste of competition" as the system of France and Germany. The school of thought that is in the ascendant in this country at the present moment sees nothing objectionable in the prospect, but rather welcomes a state of things making more easy the transition to that Government ownership of all means of communication which it is becoming more and more common to regard as at once inevitable and desirable.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 13.

Wilson, Capt, Bombay, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, from Deolali.
Churchward, Capt, 1st W Lanc Regt, on duty, from Kandalla.
Cooke, Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy, H C, on leave, from Hugli.
Kirkwood, Lt-Col, Bombay, 6th Infantry, H C, on furlough, from Jalna.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Wilson, Capt, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, to Deolali.

JUNE 14.

Poignard, Lt-Col, Bombay, 1st Leinster Regt, from leave, to Deesa.
Creagh, Lt, Madras, attached 5th P I, to join, on transfer, to Dehra Ismail Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th June.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 13th instant and posted to Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 339 Gunner H Milloy.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 15th June.

1. Extract from District and Garrison orders :—No. 1666.—Exhibition.—The attention of Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments is invited to Bombay Army Order No. 290 of 7th instant, which contains full instructions regarding the "Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition" to be held at Poona on September 1st next.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Instructor Gosling.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDRR-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 11.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Unattached List and India Army have been awarded silver medals for long service and good-conduct with or without gratuity, as stated against their names :—

Without gratuity.—Qrmr Sergnt George Powe, Dalhousie Depot ; Sergt Joseph Garland, Ordnance Dept ; and Sergt Michael O'Neil, Commissariat-Transport Dept.

With gratuity.—Bugler William Bone, 2nd Bengal Infy.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

36th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn-Lieut C B Prall, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt F C Clarkson.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Surgn-Lieut T A O Langston, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major C B Hunter.

The appointment of Surgn-Capt C C Cassidy, to the offg medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Manipur :—Lieut J W B Merewether, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieut W S Brown, Wiltshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Indian Medical Service.—Surgn-Capt E Jennings, to 27th October to Ootacamund, Madras, and if necessary, to Australia, on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

20th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn-Lieut-Col W E Griffiths, to 31st October, to Kashmir, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

27th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn-Major J Shearer, to 15th August, 1893, to Dalhouse, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

The Offg Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr F S Tabor, I C S, Assist Commr and Magte, 1st class, Nagpur, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Central Provinces.

Privilege leave for one month and three days is granted to Surgn-Lieut-Col D N Martin, Civil Surgn, Saugor.

Surgn-Lieut D R Green, 8th Bengal Infy, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn, Saugor, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Lieut-Col D N Martin, or until further orders.

The Offg Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Surgn-Lieut D R Green, Offg Civil Surgn of Saugor, to the executive and medical charge of the Saugor Jail.

On being relieved by Senior Apothecary W M Mitchell, Assist Surgn Omesh Chander Mitter, Offg Civil Surgn, Bilaspur, is appointed to the Main Dispensary, Raipur.

Mr H A Playfair, Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Insp-Genl of Police, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the Hoshangabad Police.

Mr C C Hughes-Hallett, Assist Dist Supt, Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr H A Playfair.

Mr G H Sherlock-Hubbard, Extra Assist Commr, sub pro tem, made over charge of his duties at [illegible]pur on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The services of Mr D C J Ibbetson, De[illegible] Commr, Jullundur, in the Home [illegible] are placed at the disposal of the Govt of [illegible] such date as they [illegible] Dept for employment on special duty fr[illegible] may be required.

Lieut C P Egerton, Offg Dist Judge [illegible] Rawalpindi, is transferred to Jullundur and appointed to offic[illegible]e as Depy Commr, vice Mr D C J Ibbetson.

Mr F H Andrews, Vice Princ[illegible] [illegible] School of Industrial Art, Lahore, has been appointed to officiate as Principal, until further orders.

Mr C Brown, Offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Punjab, [illegible] Genl of Police, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as the Home (Police) Dept, and to act as Under-Secy to G[illegible] Col C H Ewart, or until during the absence on leave [illegible] further orders.

Mr J P Warburton, Dispr-Genl of Police, Eastern [illegible] Supt of Police, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Des Inspr-General of Police, Circle, vice Mr C Brown, C[illegible] of Police, Hoshiarpur, has

Mr D H Hunter, Dist [illegible] months obtained privilege leave [illegible] Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, is

Mr H G Waterfield, Ast Supt of Police, Hoshiarpur, appointed to officiate [illegible] of Mr Hunter, or until further during the absence on [illegible] orders.

Mr J K E Verschoyle [illegible] Assist Engr, 1st grade, landed at Bombay on return f[illegible] [illegible]ough, and joined the Swat River Canal Division, to [illegible] 4th grade, landed at Bombay on

Mr J H Brooke, [illegible] joined the 3rd Division Bari Doab return from furlo[illegible] posted.

Canal, to which [illegible]

WRITERS AND READERS.

THOSE friends of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson who feared that his life in Samoa would destroy his literary powers will be agreeably surprised by his next ventures, not one of which, happily, will treat of the South Sea Islands. There is the long Scotch story entitled "The Justice's Clerk,' a short story entitled "The Two Brothers," the scene of which is also laid in Scotland; and there is a Californian story which is, we are told, in the Bret Harte vein. So much literary activity should surely do something to reduce the very high prices which, according to popular rumour, are ever being paid for the serial rights of Mr. Stevenson's books.

The Authors' Club has been not unnaturally satirised on account of its desire to dine over the incubration of minor and very minor poets and more or less "new" humorists, but the Club has, we understand, made a distinct score by securing Mr. Thomas Hardy as a guest at its next dinner. Mr. Hardy has consented to read a beautiful little story, entitled "Thomas Horsefeld, Knight," which he has written for the summer number of the "Illustrated London News."

A new story by Mr. George Meredith will be published in "Scribner's Magazine" in 1894, or perhaps in 1895. The title, "The Amazing Marriage," scarcely suggests the sobriety of Mr. Meredith's later manner, and, in fact, it is matter of remark among the great novelist's friends, that the story itself is quite in the old bright vein of "Evan Harrington" and "Harry Richmond." The story bids fair to be one of the most successful of Mr. Meredith's works, and is sure to enhance his already great popularity in the New World. The scene is laid at the end of the last century. Another novel which Mr. Meredith has on the stocks is entitled "Lord Ormond and His Aminta" and when we shall see the long-expected "Journalist"—the book in which Mr. Frederick Greenwood and Mr. Stead are to figure—it is vain to inquire.

The statement that Miss Olive Schreiner had accepted the place of honour at the dinner of women writers at the Criterion is rather premature. Miss Schreiner is at present suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and is residing at a small town on the south coast not many miles distant from Brighton.

Mr. Henry James has written six stories which are about to be published by Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine. The tales are: "The private Life" which is the title of the book), "The Wheel of Time," "The Visits," "Collaboration" and "Owen Wingrave." The same firm issue Mrs. V. S. Simmon's novel, "Men and Men."

The "Bohemian" is the title of a new three-penny monthly magazine which is to make its first appearance on Thursday. In size it will resemble the "Idler," and will consist of short tales, poems, articles, and reviews. Mr. Solomon J. Solomon has designed the frontispiece. There will be no illustrations, and the articles will all be written anonymously.

Mr. S. S. McClure, of the New York Newspaper Syndicate, will add yet another to the American illustrated magazines. "McClure's Monthly," as it is called, will contain several new features, perhaps the most notable being the dialogues between distinguished men, in the first of which W. D. Howells and H. H. Boyesen figure. Mr. Boyesen writes the dialogue, and it embodies a genuine conversation with Mr. Howells. Another is by Mr. H. W. Massingham, entitled "A Day in the Life of Mr. Gladstone." Mr. McClure, by the way, has enjoyed the singular distinction of figuring as a character in two popular works of fiction. He is, by Mr. Stevenson's admission, the prototype of Pinkerton in "The Wreckers," and he is also the Falkerton of Mr. W. D. Howell's charming story, "A Hazard of New Fortunes."

Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, is going to republish shortly the weird stories of magicians and sorcerers which he has from time to time contributed to the "National Observer." They have been inspired, he says, by the contrast he has found in Ireland "between endeavour and achievement." He intends to make another volume of the sketches by him which have appeared in the same periodical, and is now in London arranging for their publication.

Sir John Astley is writing his reminiscences, which will be published in two volumes in the autumn by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Sir Edward Sullivan has made a prose translation of Dante's "Inferno," which will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock next month. The two other parts of the work will be issued later.

The first volume of Mr. George Allen's "Selections from Ruskin" will be published early next month, and will deal with scenes of travel, ethical and didactic subjects, characteristics of nature, painting and poetry, architecture and sculpture. The second volume, which will be ready a few days later, will treat of art, education, ethics, economy, and religion.

"Scotland-yard, Past and Present," is the title of ex-Chief Inspector Cavanagh's reminiscences of thirty-seven years, to be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Many of Mr. Cavanagh's experiences appeared in Lloyd's News some months ago. The same firm publish Mr. Churton Collins's "Jonathan Swift," Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Dictator," and a cheap edition of Mr. James Payn's "Sunny Stories."

A short story which has recently been all the vogue in New York is entitled "A Little Game with Destiny." It relates the love experiences of a Boston school-girl, and throws a very lurid light on the boasted freedom of American women, or at least of some of them. That it is not entirely impossible is perhaps proved by the murder trial of Carlyle Harris, who was recently executed for poisoning his girl-wife. The book will shortly be published in England by Mr. William Heinemann and its passionate impressionism will probably excite some controversy.

To the Idler controversy on "Shall we have a Dramatic Academy?" Messrs. E. Terry, W. Terriss, Murray Carson, Cecil Raleigh, J. K. Jerome, J. T. Grein, and Miss Rose Norreys contribute their opinions. Miss Fanny Brough thinks an academy indispensable, Mr. John Hare says it would be useless, Sir Augustus Harris regards it as a myth, Miss Rose Norreys looks at the difficulties of the project, Mr. Cyril Maude believes it to be necessary, whilst Mr. Toole is undecided.

Mrs. Mallock (Miss Christian Brown), under the supervision of Dr. Smart, has made a translation of Professor Friederich von Wiser's work on "Natural Value," which will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan. This is the latest development of Professor Jevons's marginal utility theory of value, of which the Austrian school have been the principal exponents. The main purport of "Natural Value" is to show that the laws which would reappear in a perfect or a communistic State, and consequently that rent and interest are not phenomena.

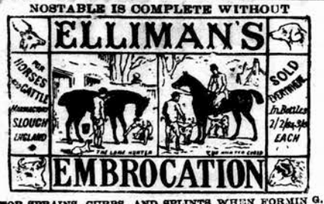
A work entitled "The Army Book for the British Empire" is about to be published by authority. It will to a large extent be descriptive of the system on which the Army has been built up since 1872, in which year, it will be remembered, Mr. Cardwell who was then Minister, introduced such radical but necessary changes. This book is being edited by Lieut.-General W H Goodenough, C. B., and Lieut. Colonel Dalton, who have obtained the co-operation of various contributors, all experts in the special subjects they treat of. The book will be in four parts:—1. The Army System: 2. The Components of the Army; 3. The Army in India and the Colonies; 4. The Army in War—and will be illustrated with two portraits and with maps.

Shelley's life has long been the inspiration and his poetry the guiding star of all young idealists. But young idealists, alas! have little money. So, at least, it would appear from the statement which the secretaries of the Shelley Memorial Fund have sent us. Backed by names as effective as those of Messrs. E. C. Stedman, T. B. Aldrich, and R. W. Gilder, the American subscription only reached the sum of £72 6s. 7d., and this is one-fourth of the whole amount reached since the project was first mooted at the Shelley Centenary celebration. The idea of founding a museum and a shelley Library at Horsham has therefore been abandoned by the committee, and the suggestion is now made that the money should be devoted to the endowment of an annual prize for English literature at Horsham Grammar School. There is no particular meaning in a Shelley Library, and a Shelley Museum is a suggestion worthy of the exravagant zeal of the Shelley Society. Let us have the prize by all means. It seems a more dignified commemoration of Shelley than some from which he has suffered in these latter days.

Professor A. V. Dicey's book, "A Leap in the Dark; or, Our New Constitution" will be issued by Mr. John Murray.—Mr. W. Ernst's "Life of Lord Chesterfield" will be issued by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein.—Messrs. W. Scott will have ready Mr. George Moore's play, "The Strike at Arlingford," about the middle of June.—Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are preparing to issue Mr. C. R. Barrett's "Trinity House of Deptford Strond."—Messrs Methuen publish Dr. Cheyne's "Old Testament Criticism and John Beever's "Practical Fly Fishing."—Mr. Collingwood's "Life of Ruskin" has gone into a second edition.—Rudyard Kipling's "Many Inventions" will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.—Messrs. Methuen will issue Anthony Hope's "Change of Air."

NOTICES.

NOSTABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1882.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1880.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

BLAIR'S

GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by those celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
Glove-fitting Trade Mark
CORSET

The erfection of Shap Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
Sale over ONE MILLION PAIRS annually.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
ELEVEN FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1893.
KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE
TRADE MARK.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.
It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
A Book of 64 Pages.
By MARION HARLAND.
SENT FREE BY
CARNRICK & Co., Limited,
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.
Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*
In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.
Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.
F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
1883: International Inventions (London). 1885.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
21, SOUTHWELL ST. GLASGOW, & 26, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victoria
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on Application contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
CLEAN—SHARP CUTTING—DURABLE
for RICE HULLING & CLEANING
Also EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD
LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, ENERGY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras : Barrie & Cº; Bombay : Kemp & Cº; Calcutta : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arond
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS).
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

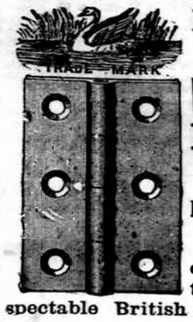
Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S

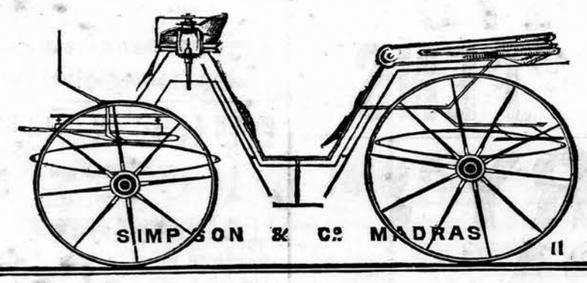


BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

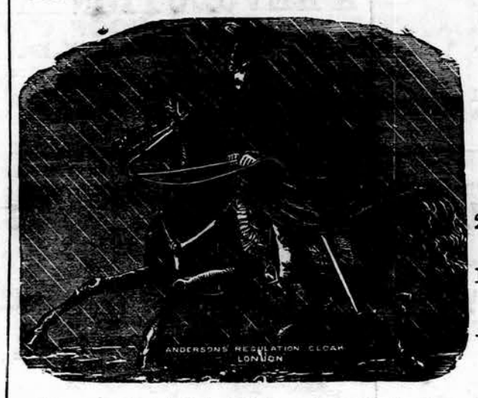
ESTABLD. **SIMPSON & CO.** 1840.
COACH BUILDERS,
MADRAS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.



VICTORIA PHAETON.
Unsurpassed for Elegance, Lightness, and Durability.
Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,160, nett.
Designs and Estimates of every description of Carriage forwarded on application.
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

MONSOON SEASON—1893.
WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!



THE REGULATION HOUSE GUARDS OFFICIAL SEALED PATTERN.

2nd Quality .....Rs.	36
Best Quality..... „	45
Admiralty Pattern	45

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The CAMP FILTER.
NO RESIDENT IN THE MAFASIL SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.
ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY, STRONG, UNBREAKABLE, AND EFFECTIVE.
Rs.30 each.
Highly recommended by Dy. Surg. Gen. WALKER, I.M.D., Gen. PROBYN CAUTLEY, and Others.
Sole Manufacturers:—THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, 157, STRAND, LONDON.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other **BELTS.** *All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.*

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List *free.*
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.
Agents : HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

KNITTING WOOLS AT MILL PRICES.
AND
SILKS
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy mineral or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Medium for Fancy.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & CO., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.